

Duffy, Daniel Flinn, 44, Lough, H. and W., 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main- taining power, 1st size.....	£ 5 10 0	£ 2 18 0
Do, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Do, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Do, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,
(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, June 16, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.....	£496,305 15 9	£6,144 9 0	£496,450 4 9
Shares issued.....	55,891	666	56,557

VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

38,214, 55,098, 32,567, 49,171, 49,172, 49,173, 49,174, 49,175, 43,028, 31,037, 45,273, 30,634, 10,673, 50,230, 32,991, 28,955, 9,129, 42,570, 50,428, 4,381, 7,080, 19,945, 43,779, 3,015, 40,431, 44,947, 47,563, 48,135, 52,182, 43,838, 41,796, 54,239, 11,474, 49,876, 42,781, 47,908, 40,592, 33,776, 52,969, 44,370, 45,450, 15,119, 39,329, 24,144, 34,998, 55,154, 11,695, 21,039, 3,424, 27,837, 55,818, 53,186.

The shares numbered 46,565, 49,389, 29,551, 19,616, 14,131, 37,991, 24,017, 36,754, 37,988, 2,653, 30,931, 38,344, and 13,488, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrears, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

Estates have recently been purchased at Clapham, Waltham-stow, Tottenham, and Stratford.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.
14, Moorgate-street.NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c.
48, Gracechurch-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq. Robert M. Holborn, Esq.
Thomas Castle, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Wm. Miller Corley, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.
Edward Crowley, Esq. William Tyler, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq. Charles Whetham, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and the Bank of England.

Solicitor—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

THE THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS MADE UP TO THE 20th NOVEMBER LAST.

Those members who have not yet been informed the result of the Profits assigned to their respective Policies will receive circulars to that effect as soon as possible.

The following are a few of the instances of Bonuses added, and of Reductions in the Premiums, which show, in the former case, additions varying from 50 to 75 per cent. on the premiums paid during the last five years; and as respects the Reductions it will be seen they vary from 6 per cent. to 89 per cent. on the original premiums paid, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy has been in force.

BONUSES.

Years in existence in Nov., 1852.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Amount of Premiums paid in the 5 yrs. ending 20th Nov., 1852.	Amount of Bonuses paid.	Total Amount of Premiums paid.	Total Amount of Bonuses declared.
17	25	3000	220 0 0	165 0 0	748 0 0	469 0 0
	32	500	191 17 6	81 18 0	414 7 6	212 6 0
13	24	500	53 19 2	28 9 0	129 10 0	82 19 0
	63	3000	1123 15 0	643 8 0	2667 0 0	1275 0 0
7	21	1000	100 19 6	71 0 0	140 17 6	98 10 0
	39	100	31 12 11	15 5 0	44 6 1	20 16 0
4	28	1000			81 6 8	37 15 0
	36	100			22 11 0	10 5 0
1	18	1000			18 15 10	14 0 0
	37	500			29 5 5	14 2 0

REDUCTIONS.

Years in existence in Nov., 1852.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Original Annual Premium.	Reduction in Annual Premium.	Annual Premium now payable.	Reduction in Ann. Prem. for the 5 years ending 20th Nov., 1852, being
				From 1842 to 1847.	From 1847 to 1852.	From 1852 to 1857.
17	25	3000	149 16 8	64 15 0	83 13 4	134 0 0
	30	500	22 13 4	9 9 3	9 19 0	13 13 9
	32	800	7 17 9	2 19 1	2 19 2	3 16 7
13	24	500	30 8 9	5 7 3	11 19 10	17 3 11
	63	3000	52 18 4	7 15 0	617 8 4	29 1 6
7	21	1000	31 12 11		8 5 10	14 8 9
	39	100			2 14 10	4 6 7
4	28	1000				18 6 5
	36	100				12 5 25
1	18	1000				2 19 4
	37	500				0 13 7

The new Prospectuses, together with the last Report of the Directors, are now ready, and may be had on application at the Office.
June 1, 1853. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

19, Moorgate-street, London; 65, King-street, Manchester; and 8, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Capital, £100,000.

Every description of Life Assurance.

No charge for Stamps.

Policies of five years' standing not forfeited.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

PERSONS desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained, combined with perfect security.

Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or sent, post free, on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

7, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London.

INVESTMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES!

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.—This Society offers a safe and profitable investment for large or small sums of money. The funds are lent on the security of Freehold and Leasehold Property.

A Monthly Payment of Ten Shillings for 12½ Years, will secure, at the expiration of that period, the sum of £100, this being more than 5 per cent. interest, together with a Share in the Profits, thereby largely increasing that amount.

Shareholders can prepay their Subscriptions, and receive Discount thereon.

Subscriptions can be withdrawn at any time, with Four per Cent. Compound Interest.

Deposits from £5 to £1,000 are taken by the Society, at an interest of Four per Cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

Freehold-land Shares, £20 each; Monthly Subscription, 4s.

Allotments on the Society's Estates, with Plans of the same, may be had on application.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Number of Shares issued..... 3,672

Money advanced to Members..... £32,816 7 8

A Prospectus will be sent upon the receipt of a Penny Stamp, and a copy of the Rules for Four. All communications to be addressed to

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary,

37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, at RADLEY'S HOTEL, New Bridge-street; the Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock. The Public are invited to attend.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The Assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £850,000, and the Income exceeds £136,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of Life, one half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—Five Bonuses have been declared: at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the Sum Assured.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The Books close for the next Division on the 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future Bonuses may either be received in Cash, or applied at the option of the assured any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Assurances may be effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe Offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are Indisputable except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

Policies are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000. Premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, and if the payment of any Premium be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within four years.

The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons desirous to assure. Tables of Rates and forms of Proposal, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

MONEY LENT on Personal Security, from

£5 to £200, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months,

repayable by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments.

FINSBURY LOAN OFFICE, 144, St. John-street-road, Clerken-

well.

Established 1838. Registered pursuant to 58 sec. 7 and 8 Vict.,

cap. 110.

Open daily from 9 till 6. No delay.

NONCONFORMIST BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY,

BEING the third Society established on Peacock's New, Liberal, Just and Equitable Plan.

£200 will be sold at the FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MEETING, on TUESDAY, 28th June, 1853, at SEVEN o'clock, at Whitfield Chapel, Charles Street, Long Acre.

Monthly Subscription, 5s.; Entrance fee, 1s.; Rules, 6d. No Redemption Fee. No Ballot Rule. Fixed to close in Ten Years. Fixed Law Charges. Six per cent. on Withdrawal. The whole amount of purchase Money and Law Charges advanced.

ROBERT GEORGE PEACOCK, Secretary,
17, Churton-street, Fimlico.

Loans received at Six per Cent.

CONGREGATIONAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.

£1,000 will be offered to the Members at the SECOND SUBSCRIPTION MEETING, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th JUNE, 1853, at SEVEN o'clock, at BUCKINGHAM CHAPEL VESTRY-ROOM, PALACE-STREET, FIMLICO, and persons taking Shares at or before the Meeting, may bid for the whole or any part thereof.

Monthly Subscription, 5s.; Entrance-fee, 1s.; Rules, 6d. Fixed to Close in Ten Years. No Ballot Rule. No Redemption-fee. Fixed Law Charges. Six per cent. on Withdrawal. The whole amount of Purchase-money and Law Charges advanced.

Loans received at Six per Cent.
ROBERT GEORGE PEACOCK, Secretary.

Belgrave Office, 17, Churton-street, Fimlico.

Immediate application should be made for Shares, as the Third

Society on Peacock's new and successful plan will be advertised in

a few days.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—38, ARUNDEL-STREET, corner of the Strand.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £250,000.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of DERRY and RAPHOE.

CHAIRMAN.

The Right Honourable Lord ERSKINE.

This Company issues Policies to cover the risks of every description of Fire and Life Assurance, and has recently added "A WORKING MAN'S BRANCH," to meet the peculiar exigencies of the industrial classes. It also embraces in its operations:—

1. A FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, with all the assured benefits of such associations, based upon a large capital and a responsible proprietary, and without any uncertainty as to realizing the shares, in consequence of inadequate management or casual losses.

2. A MONETARY ADVANCE SOCIETY, acting upon equitable principles, and conducting its business with the utmost delicacy. Loans are advanced in large or small sums on personal security.

3. AN ANNUITY SOCIETY, with Tables to cover every possible contingency. The attention of the public is earnestly invited to "the Reversionary Survivorship" Annuities, first introduced into England by a Director of this Company, in 1826.

4. AN ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—Endowments, which are secured by the payment of a very small annual premium, are found of great utility, for the purposes of education, apprenticeship, &c., or for providing a young man of twenty-one, about to start in life, with a small capital to begin the world with. Provision may also, in like manner, be made for the wants and necessities of old age, by a policy guaranteeing a sum of money to be received at an advanced period of life—say 55, 60, 70, or any other age, as the assurer may desire.

Half the amount of Life Premiums may remain on credit for five years, or for a longer term by special arrangement.

A Life Policy may at any time be converted by the holder into a proportionate Life Annuity, immediate or deferred, thus rendering it a permanent source of income during the lifetime of the assured; and as all Policies are purchased by the Company at their full value, the holder need incur no risk of losing the benefit of the payments made, in the event of inability to continue them.

No medical fee charged, and proposers may be examined, on details, by their own medical attendants. To females, especially, this is a great boon, in relief from the very disagreeable ordeal through which those desirous of effecting a life assurance usually have to pass.

All Policies are Indisputable.

No charge made for the stamps on Policies.

A detailed Prospectus of each branch of business may be obtained at the Office, or from any of the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Managing Director.

* * AGENTS WANTED. All applications to be addressed to the Chief Office, as above.

BEST COALS, 28s., NEWCASTLE, 22s.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS,
BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

E. and W. S. respectfully inform their friends and the Public that their present PRICES of COALS are as above, and that the strictest attention is given to all orders.

WELCH COALS for STEAM PURPOSES (strongly recommended) at a reduced price.

BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 397.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BISHOPS AMONG THE GRAVES.

SINCE Charles James Blomfield has been Bishop of London, nothing in the shape of legislative provision, however uncomely, however minute, which might in any manner conduce to the temporal aggrandisement of the clergy of the Established Church, has been considered too trivial for episcopal notice and management. The Right Reverend Father's eye is upon every thing, and, with unerring precision, detects at a glance the smallest cranny in which lucre is to be found. He is an invaluable explorer for his party—he seems to know by instinct where gold-dust is to be found—he is at home at "the diggings," especially grave-diggings, and he makes the dead pay heavier toll to the exclusiveness and the greed of his own Church, than even the living. Where other men would turn up their noses with disgust, he delights to burrow—and like those "mud-larks" who creep along our sewers, indifferent to filthy sights and smells, for the chance of what they may find, so the Bishop of London has been for years hovering about our burial places, and obstructing all sensible arrangements for the opening of new grave-yards, with the sole object of making a good bargain for the clergy.

A Bill is now before the House of Commons, brought down thither from the Lords, "for empowering Local Boards of Health to provide Burial Grounds." If our readers will turn to the letter, inserted elsewhere, of Mr. J. Carvell Williams, they will see a correct and graphic description of its main provisions. We scarcely exceed the literal truth when we say that the Bill puts every arrangement relating to the opening of new Cemeteries under the despotic and irresponsible control of the Bishops. At the gateway of every new place of interment, is stationed a Right Reverend Father in God, who has authority to prevent the ingress of a single corpse, until he has settled terms, for all time to come, on behalf of the clergy. The way to the grave-yard is to become the Thermopylae of the Church, and public opinion, millions strong, is to be met and turned back, by a mere handful of sanctimonious diocesan, who will have power and opportunity to pick up what plunder they may, and distribute it amongst their inferior clergy. It strikes us as one of the most shameless acts of disgusting voracity which this age has produced.

Two notable features distinguish this Bill. The first is, that although local Boards of Health may deem it necessary to provide new Burial Grounds, they will not be able to open one for a single body, until leave has been given them by the Bishop of the Diocese. Mark, now, the circu-

tous but stringent provisions by which this is brought about. The first thing done is to require that a portion of every Burial Ground shall be consecrated—a ceremony which, as it seems to be requisite to the undisturbed repose of the mortal remains of no inconsiderable a portion of her Majesty's subjects, we shall not object to *per se*—contenting ourselves with the passing remark that as consecration is an expensive ecclesiastical luxury, called for by a section only of the community, and yielding its supposed advantages to them alone, it is rather hard that the general public should be made to contribute to that portion of the funds. Well, here an episcopal act is made imperative, not on the bishop, for he may, if he see fit, decline to give his blessing, but as a preliminary to further proceedings on the part of the local Board. The next step is to enact that *no part* of the Burial Ground shall be opened to receive a dead body, until such consecration shall have taken place. Dissenters and absenters who do not value a Bishop's benison, and who are willing that their bones should rest in their mother earth without it, are to wait the holy man's pleasure, or to be deposited, meanwhile, in the old churchyard, supposed by this Act to have already become offensive.

But why strain a point? Who can suspect any member of the Episcopal Bench of any desire to delay "consecration?" Let us hear out the provisions of the Bill, and then judge of probabilities. By a subsequent enactment, all Bye-laws to be made by the Board for the Maintenance, Management, and Control of such Burial Grounds, to be submitted for approval to one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State, are also, in as far as they affect Consecration, the Funerals of members of the Establishment, and the compensation to clergy whose alleged rights are affected by the prohibition of interment in the old Burial Ground, to receive the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese. Until he approves, of course, he will not consecrate—until consecration, no burial ground can be opened. In every case, therefore, these ecclesiastical functionaries will have it in their power to drive any bargain they please with the local Boards, extort such compensation as to them may seem feasible, or postpone indefinitely the opening of a new Cemetery. The Bill delivers us over into episcopal hands, which it invests with absolute and irresponsible authority, and leaves us there, to make such terms for the future burial of our dead as we are able. Rely upon it, Charles James of London is at the bottom of this! It savours of his astute acquisitiveness.

The other objectionable feature of the bill at which we hinted above, is the narrow exclusiveness, the sectarian favouritism, which pervades it. But, unhappily, this is not peculiar to the measure now before us. On the contrary, it is borrowed from the Cemeteries Clauses Act of 1847, for which we are indebted to the bishop-ridden Russell Cabinet. "Thus," quoting the language of our correspondent, "the consecrated part of a burial ground is to be used only for burials according to the rites of the Established Church, though the public generally will have to pay for the whole. The consecrated and unconsecrated portions are to be 'defined by suitable marks'—that the badge of Dissent worn through life may be perpetuated in the grave. It is compulsory to build chapels within the consecrated ground 'according to a plan approved by the bishop,' while Dissenters are left to chance for their chapel. No body buried in the consecrated ground can be removed without a 'faculty' from an Ecclesiastical Court. A chaplain must be appointed to the consecrated

ground—the bishop again having a veto both on the appointment and the salary, and a power of removal—and no other clergyman can officiate without this chaplain's consent; or, in the absence of a chaplain, that of the bishop."

Such provisions as these are scandalous to the age in which we live, and could have been proposed in connexion with no institutions but that of the State Church. They reproduce in the middle of the nineteenth century, the ecclesiastical barbarisms of mediæval times. They stamp the rites of sepulture, for years to come, with the mark of intolerance which elsewhere we are labouring to efface. They prove that, by some means or other, the mitre is too powerful in this country for common-sense and proper feeling. If the House of Commons can gulp this nauseous measure, it has less spirit than we have given it credit for. The bill, we believe, is under the conduct of Sir William Molesworth—a strange name to be associated with such a compound of greedy craft and intolerance. The measure, however, will not be suffered to pass unopposed. Every effort will be made to neutralize its mischievous character, or to throw it out altogether. The Nonconformist members are prepared, we know, to do their duty—and we have yet to learn that they will fail to obtain the sympathy and support of a large proportion of the Liberal party.

THE STATE-CHURCH AND THE GRAVEYARDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to call public attention to some of the provisions of Lord Shaftesbury's bill for empowering Local Boards of Health to provide burial-grounds—a measure which, having quietly passed the House of Lords, now awaits a second reading in the Commons.

Clause IV. enacts, that the Local Boards availing themselves of the power given by the bill may make bye-laws for the maintenance of burial-grounds and the conducting of funerals, for compensating ministers and others whose rights may be affected by the closing of existing grounds, and for fixing the fees. These bye-laws are to be made as directed by the Board of Health Act of 1848, to which this bill is, in fact, supplementary, and under that act they must receive the sanction of a Secretary of State (see CXV.) But it is also provided,—

"That all provisions of such bye-laws concerning the consecration of the burial-ground to be provided, and the burial of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the compensation to be provided for rights in respect of burial, and other rights, of ministers of the said United Church, which may be affected by the prohibition of interment in any burial-ground under this act, SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE."

So that the check exercised by a Home Secretary, which is thought sufficient protection for other classes of her Majesty's subjects, is considered inadequate for the members of the Established Church, the rights and privileges of which are to be placed under the guardianship of its bishops. Now, as the consecration of some portion of each burial-ground is rendered obligatory, no burial being allowed in any part of it "until such due consecration has taken place;" and as the bishop cannot be compelled to consecrate, the operation of the law will be clearly this—that the bishops will have the power of exacting such regulations, and such amount of compensation, as their moderation or their voracity may suggest. The Local Boards may haggle with their lordships to secure as good terms for the public as possible, but, as having power to withhold consecration, the bishops will be "masters of the situation." And they, unlike the Secretary of State, are not responsible to Parliament, or indeed to anybody.

Now the Metropolitan Interment Act of 1850—happily found to be unworkable—gave us a notion of the ideas entertained in episcopal quarters respecting the compensation due to the clergy for the loss of burial fees—the compensation being made perpetual, and any surplus

being made applicable to Church extension! Yet in that case the worst was known at the outset, Parliament fixing the amount, while here the bishops have a *carte blanche*.

Are the public prepared to invest them with such a power? Have the history of the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Septennial Returns, and the reports of Ecclesiastical Courts and Church-leases Committees, produced so little impression that additional authority, certain to be abused, is to be placed in their hands? And is it to be allowed that functionaries who impoverish the working clergy by themselves absorbing so large a portion of the revenues of the Church, shall eke out clerical incomes by levying a tax on the bodies of the dead? I venture to think otherwise, and believe that a considerable section of the House of Commons will resist so insidious and discreditable a proposal.

This bill further (Clause V.) incorporates with it several sections of the Cemeteries Clauses Act of 1847, which are more or less open to objection. Thus, the consecrated part of a burial-ground is to be used only for burials according to the rites of the Established Church, though the public generally will have to pay for the whole. The consecrated and unconsecrated portions are to be "defined by suitable marks"—that the badge of Dissent worn through life may be perpetuated in the grave. It is compulsory to build chapels within the consecrated ground, "according to a plan approved by the bishop," while Dissenters are left to chance for their chapel. No body buried in the consecrated ground can be removed without "a faculty" from an Ecclesiastical Court. A chaplain must be appointed for the consecrated ground—the bishop, again, having a veto both on the appointment and the salary, and a power of removal—and no other clergyman can officiate without this chaplain's consent; or, in the absence of a chaplain, that of the bishop!!

I am aware that these provisions are intended to make the modern cemetery system as much as possible conformable to the older system of sepulture in parochial churchyards, that the Church Establishment may not suffer by the changes which the advance of population and the growth of great cities have induced. They are to be condemned for that very reason. They are the barbarisms of a former age made to dovetail with modern creations; and their existence, even on sufferance, is proof that we are still a church and bishop-ridden people.

But instead of troubling your readers with the reflections which this bill suggests, I will content myself with taking the more practical course of urging those Dissenting bodies to whom such matters belong, as well as Dissenting constituents of liberal members, immediately to use their influence to obtain an amendment of its provisions.

Your obedient servant,

London, June 20th. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

THE STATE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

In our last number we referred to the desire which had been expressed at the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, that that church should claim the restitution of the rights, privileges, and temporal benefits surrendered at the disruption. We now give insertion to a petition presented to the House of Commons a few days ago, signed by the chief magistrate and 980 other inhabitants of Hawick, in Scotland, in which the action of these same rights, privileges, and temporal benefits upon those who dissent from the Establishment, is pithily described. It will be seen that the working of the Establishment in Scotland presents some distinctive features.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Hawick and vicinity, humbly sheweth,—

That your petitioners feel themselves exposed to certain great grievances in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland—a church which has ceased, in their judgment, to include within its pale a majority of the country's population.

Your petitioners feel aggrieved that the maintenance of the Established Church involves the expenditure of funds which, as they are the nation's property, should be applied for the nation's benefit. They feel aggrieved that they should be called upon, in the way of assessment, to build and support churches and manse for ministers, from whose labours they can, with their present convictions, receive no advantage.

Your petitioners reckon it unjust that they cannot, without payments to Establishment officials, register the births of children, or get religiously joined in marriage, or even in a manner consistent with common notions of decency bury their dead out of their sight.

Your petitioners complain that they cannot send their children to the national schools without placing them under the supervision of the Established Presbytery of the district, and that all the teachers in these schools must, previous to entering on their offices, sign the formulas of the Scottish Establishment.

Your petitioners think it unfair to exempt parish ministers from liability to assessment for behoof of the poor; and they object to members of kirk session, as such, having seats at parochial boards.

As the grievances above specified seem all to arise from the natural working of national religious establishments, may it please your honourable House to consider the propriety of making an entire separation between Church and State.

CHURCH-RATES, BARNSELY.—On Thursday, distresses were made upon the premises of Messrs. Harvey, linen manufacturers; T. Allen, watchmaker;

Edward Bromley, grocer; and Susanna Hedley, Barnsley, member of the Society of Friends, for church-rates. Above 100 parties were summoned for non-payment of church-rates, on Friday, before T. Taylor and G. J. Jarratt, Esqs., all of whom were ordered to pay the respective amounts for which they were summoned.

CHURCH-RATES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—At a vestry meeting at All Saints, Southampton, on Thursday last, the Rev. C. S. Fanshawe, the rector, in the chair, Mr. Mackay moved:—

That it appearing to this Vestry that there are arrears on existing church-rates recoverable, but uncollected, the Churchwardens be requested to collect these arrears forthwith, and to call another Vestry at the expiration of a month from this time, for the purpose of laying before it the names of those persons who shall then be defaulters, and for taking steps to close all outstanding accounts.

Mr. Tucker moved as an amendment:—

That this Vestry disapproves of the renewed agitation respecting church-rates while Parliament is considering the best means for their entire abolition.

The Chairman said that a large body of the Church people complained they could not get within the walls of the parish church unless they rented a pew, and therefore demanded upon what ground they could be asked to pay church-rates. They said they were kept out because the pews were let, and the money taken by Dissenters, or those who did not use the church, and they had asked him to bring the matter before the Chancellor, and ascertain if there really was any right to let a pew. Within the last few days a strong feeling had been got up in answer to Lord John Russell's declaration that there was no need of anything being done, because there was a law; and a greater insult to Church people than to tell them that there was a law, when that law could not be enforced, it was impossible to offer. A list of the defaulters was produced, in number about 420, and Mr. Mackay said there were 75 Dissenters among them. The amendment was then put, when 7 voted for it and 7 against. The Chairman said that as he understood the object of the amendment to be to defer the making of a new rate until the churchwarden had done his best to collect the arrears, he should give a casting vote in its favour. If he did his best, and that best at the end of a month amounted to nothing, then the result of the resolution would be to satisfy all Church people that the rates could not be collected.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION have reported in favour of extensive and liberal changes; among others, the complete revision of the royal statutes.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, it is said, intends resigning his diocese, on account of his great infirmity, and the difficulties which have recently occurred, and which are beyond his power to control.

NEW AFRICAN BISHOPS.—The bishopric of Natal has been conferred upon the Rev. J. W. Colenso, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk. The bishopric of Graham's Town has, it is said, been offered to the Rev. Daniel Moore, incumbent of Camden Chapel, Camberwell.

AN EDINBURGH POPE.—The *Scottish Press* relates that Dr. Candlish engaged the venerable and unsectarian Dr. Malan, of Geneva, who is on a visit to Scotland, to preach in Free St. George's. It afterwards transpired, however, that Dr. Malan was fraternizing with Dr. Glover as well, and was actually to preach a French sermon in Greenside Church. His Evangelical Alliance notions were suddenly dispelled by the receipt of a letter from Dr. Candlish, recalling the permission to preach in Free St. George's—but suggesting that a Sabbath evening or weekday service might not be objected to; he could not, however, sanction a sermon during "canonical hours." Dr. Malan replied—acknowledging with a frankness, characteristic of his nature, his inability to discover anything about "canonical hours" in the New Testament, and hinting that he had retained a copy of his letter. This last hint alarmed the Free-church Doctor, who instantly appealed to the Geneva divine to desist from newspaper publicity. Dr. Malan assured him that his only motive for taking the precaution was, lest after reference should be made to the correspondence, and that nothing was farther from his intention than to rush into print. And so the matter rests. We believe many of Dr. Candlish's brethren are greatly scandalized by the affair, and have been forward to offer to Dr. Malan the right hand of fellowship, and also their pulpits.

The *Christian Times* states that the Bishop of Oxford has issued an inhibition to the Rev. Dr. Maurice and the Rev. J. West, of Oxford, against further church collections in aid of Moravian missions.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN THE UNION WORKHOUSE.—The *Leicester Mercury* notices the first service performed at the workhouse under the new plan. It was conducted by the Rev. T. Lomas. Many guardians (representing most of the Dissenting bodies), were present, who, together with several visitors introduced by them, expressed themselves highly gratified with this the first service of the new plan. The inmates (of whom about seventy-five were present, forty, principally children, having gone out to church) and the officers who were present, also universally expressed a similar feeling. "We do but speak the opinion of every one then present, when we say that the service of last Sunday augurs well for the success of the new and more comprehensive system. Such being the case, and adopted, as that system has been, by the vast majority of the guardians, we trust that the commissioners will, at the least, allow it a fair trial."

Steam packets between Havre and Southampton are projected.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

SECULARIST DISCUSSION AT HALIFAX.

Mr. J. G. Holyoake, of London, gave a lecture at Halifax on Monday week, in reply to one delivered by the Rev. E. Mellor, of Halifax, on "Reason: its Province and Limitations." The room was about two-thirds full. The *Bradford Observer*, in reporting the proceedings, thus speaks of the lecturer:—

Mr. Holyoake is a middle-aged man, of thoughtful countenance. He is a fluent, ready speaker, but has the disadvantage of a weak voice. His bearing and language is marked by a calm and studied courtesy, which, apparently, nothing can ruffle. Whatever we may think of the matter of his addresses, his manner is unexceptionable, and will leave a favourable impression on those whom his reasonings cannot touch. His arguments may be sophistical, his logic unsound, and his conclusions drawn from too limited an induction, but his equanimity is unvaried, and his courtesy never at fault.

Just as Mr. Holyoake had finished his lecture, Mr. Mellor entered the room, accompanied by several friends. His presence caused a marked sensation, and the room soon became much fuller than before. Mr. Mellor was politely requested to come on the platform, which he immediately did. He then stated that he had no intention of answering Mr. Holyoake, for the very sufficient reason that he had not heard a single syllable of his lecture, and not being a professor of magic, or a clairvoyante, he had no knowledge of what he had said. He had been engaged at a missionary meeting, but he had left as early as possible in order to be present. Mr. Mellor then stated the particulars of an interview which he had had with Mr. Holyoake at Darwen on the previous Friday evening. He (Mr. Mellor) being at Darwen, and seeing that Mr. Holyoake would lecture on secular education, attended the lecture. He made some remarks in reply to Mr. Holyoake's statements, and he believed that Mr. Holyoake would admit that, in consequence of his remarks, he retracted some of his assertions, and modified others. He afterwards had some conversation with Mr. Holyoake of a friendly character, and he offered to discuss with him, either orally or by letters, written in the calm and quiet of the study, the question of the evidences of Christianity. He pledged himself to compel Mr. Holyoake to admit one of two courses, either the authenticity of the Scriptures, or by the same canons of criticism to deny the authenticity of all ancient history. He would treat the Bible just as he would any other book, testing it by the canons which Niebuhr, Arnold, and other great critics applied to ancient writers, and the result should be as he had said: Mr. Holyoake should either admit that the Bible narrative was true, or he should deny the genuineness of all ancient history. Mr. Holyoake had replied that he left that department more especially to his friend, Mr. Thomas Cooper; but he (Mr. Mellor) declined to enter into any controversy with that gentleman, as he had convicted him of garbling and falsifying quotations, so that he had no confidence in any of his statements. He believed that was briefly the substance of what had taken place between them. Mr. Holyoake admitted the substantial accuracy of Mr. Mellor's statements, but said it was Mr. Robert Cooper he had referred to, and not Mr. Thomas Cooper, the well-known author of the "Purgatory of Sulicides." For himself he did not attach so much importance to this controversy; if it was proved that the books were really written by the persons to whom they were assigned, the question would still remain, was the narrative true. It was then arranged that Mr. Rogers, who had heard Mr. Holyoake, should reply. Mr. Rogers, accordingly, addressed the audience. Mr. Holyoake briefly replied, contending that Mr. Rogers had evaded the question, and introduced new matter. Mr. Mellor then replied generally in a very powerful speech, which was listened to with the most profound attention, and produced considerable sensation. He met Mr. Holyoake on his own ground, and though we will not say his reply was a complete crusher, as it would be expressing an opinion which, in this brief summary, we would rather avoid, yet we should have great confidence in the verdict of the Secularists themselves, if asked to pronounce, "who was the fool and who was the philosopher."

THE REV. T. BINNEY IN NEWCASTLE.—The Independent Chapel in West Clayton-street, Newcastle, was crowded on Sunday, both morning and evening. Persons who went at the time in the morning were too late; and when, in the evening, they went half an hour before the time, they were still too late. Morning and night there were large congregations outside as well as in. The collections, including those of the previous Wednesday, amounted to £91 1s. Mr. Binney is a native of Newcastle, and served an apprenticeship with the late Mr. Angas, printer and bookseller, in the Side. His first sermons were preached in the Wallknoll Chapel, Newcastle, of which his father was a deacon. When Mr. Binney revisited Newcastle, at the laying of the foundation-stone of the West Clayton-street Chapel, he looked into "the old shop," now occupied by Mr. Brown, the hatter, that he might see the scene of his early secular labours.—*Gateshead Observer*.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNEXION.—The Primitive Methodist Conference has just concluded its sittings in Ebenezer Chapel, Little Stonegate, York. The numerical position of this body is not quite so favourable as it has been at many past Conferences, inasmuch as it has to report a small decrease of members, partly on account of emigration, and partly from other causes; nevertheless, the Connexion is considered to be generally in a healthy state, and its funds are prosperous. The following are the statistics:—The number of stations, 313; members, 108,926; travelling

preachers, 568; local preachers, 9,594; class-leaders, 6,767; Connexional chapels, 1,789; rented chapels and other places, 3,565; Sabbath schools, 1,535; Sabbath scholars, 121,394; Sabbath teachers, 22,792; deaths for the year, 1,588.

WHITCHURCH, SALOP.—The Rev. William Tiler, minister of the Independent Chapel in this town, has been obliged to resign his charge on account of failing health, and on the 5th inst., farewell services were held in the chapel. The members of the church and congregation have presented him with a token of their regard. During Mr. Tiler's residence in Whitchurch, a beautiful and commodious chapel has been erected, at the cost, including the purchase of land, of about £1,800, towards which he was a very liberal contributor (it is now free from debt), as also to the various religious and educational institutions in the neighbourhood.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—New churches are being built, or have been lately built, in many parts of London. The latest we notice is one in Marylebone, to which Lord Portman has practically contributed £4,000, having given the site for £4,000 less than its value. Upwards of £26,000 has been subscribed for the restoration of Doncaster Church. £10,000 more will be required. On Wednesday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of two new churches in Nottingham, dedicated to St. Matthew and St. Mark, took place amidst a vast concourse of spectators. Towards carrying out the above object, more than £8,000 has already been received, and this mainly through the untiring energy of the Rev. J. W. Brooks, vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

TREFFOREST, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The public recognition of Mr. David Davies, late of Pontypool College, over the English Baptist Chapel in this town, took place last week. On Monday evening, at seven o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, Resident of Pontypool College, and the Rev. J. Richards, of Pontypridd, preached. On Tuesday morning, the Rev. Andrew Fuller, of Cardiff, delivered the introductory discourse, on the nature of the Christian Church; the Rev. T. Thomas gave the charge to the minister; and the Rev. William Jones, of Cardiff, preached to the church. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, and the Rev. E. Jones, M.A., of Pontypridd, preached. In the evening, at six o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Davies, of Merthyr, and the Rev. David Jones, of Cardiff, preached. The whole of the services were of an interesting nature.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Thursday, the 152nd anniversary of this society was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Manchester, Bangor, St. Asaph, Antigua, Quebec, Montreal, Nova Scotia, Norwich, Salisbury, Oxford, Chichester, Gloucester, and Edinburgh. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and many members of the corporation, also attended. The service was performed with a full choir, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Manchester, who impressively urged upon the congregation the duty of propagating the word of God throughout the world. In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the bishops at the Mansion-house. Many of the aldermen and their ladies were also present, and some of the most distinguished of the metropolitan clergy. On Friday, the public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The Report stated that the society, being pressed out of measure by applications for assistance to propagate the gospel, had determined upon this meeting to urge its claims upon the public, and proceeded to notice the enlargement of the operation of the Church in consequence of the emigration to Australia. The number of missionaries supported in whole, or in part, in the year 1852, was 401. The establishment of the Episcopate in Southern Africa had led to largely-increased demands upon the mother Church, and the society was unequal to the work before it. The new operations of the society had extended to Borneo, where Sir Jas. Brooke had opened an important mission, having for its object to impart to pirates and savages European civilization and gospel truth. This mission had led to increased demands upon its resources. There had been a vast extension of the missions of the Church in Southern Africa, owing to the labour and self-sacrifice of the Bishop of Cape Town. The society's grants in that part of the world had increased from £200 a year, in 1843, to £1,600 in 1853. Much more, however, was required to carry out the bishop's designs, for four times that amount would not suffice to plant the missions of the Church in the two dioceses of Graham's Town and Port Natal. The society, also, had determined to establish a collegiate and missionary institution in the ancient capital of Delhi, and it had pressed upon the proper authorities in India measures of importance for the religious, moral, and social benefit of the people of that country. The Report then claimed support for the Milanese mission of the Bishop of New Zealand, and for the aborigines of Australia. These exertions to propagate the gospel among the heathen required more support than the society had heretofore received, and it therefore now pressed its claims upon the consideration of the public. The first resolution, urging the claims of the society to general support, was moved and advocated by the Bishop of Montreal. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Christopher Fuller, and was unanimously agreed to. The second resolution was moved by the Bishop of Oxford. It was to the effect, that the society had established new claims to the support and co-operation of the Church of England. The right rev. prelate dwelt particularly upon the island of Borneo, the largest island (he said) in the known world, and which was now the scene of the operations of the society. Perhaps the extension of a knowledge of the gospel in the Milanese islands might have an important influence upon the prosperity of England. The

resolution was seconded by the Rev. Francis McDougal, the first missionary to Borneo, who, in fulfilling the duty, gave various details in reference to that island. Piracy had prevailed even 300 years ago; but, happily, recent policy had put a stop to the evils incident to it. This resolution was also unanimously agreed to. Another resolution in support of the society was also passed, after speeches from the Rev. J. W. Colenso and the Rev. Daniel Moore. On the motion of the Bishop of London, seconded by the Bishop of Edinburgh, thanks were voted to the Chairman, which, having been acknowledged by his Grace, the meeting separated.

OLD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Sunday week, the anniversary services in connexion with the Independent chapel in this village were held, when three sermons were preached—in the morning, by the minister of the place; in the afternoon and evening, by the Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough—to a numerous auditory. On the following day (Monday) a tea-meeting was held—provided by the friends of the congregation. About 230 persons sat down to tea. Mr. J. Stockburn, of Kettering, occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Spence, Toller (of Market Harborough), Mursell (of Kettering), Marrott (of Land-hill Farm), Watts (of Scaldwell), and Meash (of Moulton); after which, an effort was made to clear the remaining debt on the place, which, with the kind assistance of friends, was fully accomplished. The total contributions amounted to £31 6s.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH AT BRUSSELS.—On Sunday, the 12th inst., the Rev. Henry Dowson, of Bradford, baptized, at Brussels, twenty-three persons, on a profession of faith; in the afternoon of the same day they were received into a church, and on the following day, the pastor and deacons were set apart, by ordination, to their respective offices in the newly-formed church.

THE REV. SAMUEL EASTMAN.—On Wednesday last a social tea-meeting of the church and congregation was held in the Latimer Chapel schoolrooms, Mile-end, to celebrate the anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. S. Eastman as co-pastor with the Rev. R. Saunders, the latter of whom occupied the chair. Mr. Saunders briefly alluded to the object of the meeting; which was more fully stated by Mr. Charles Rose, who presented Mr. Eastman with a purse containing thirty-eight sovereigns, contributed by the members of the church and congregation, as a mark of their esteem for his personal character, and appreciation of his ministerial labours during the twelve months he had been amongst them. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Smith, Ledger, and other gentlemen; but not the least gratifying event of the evening was the reading of a communication from the young men, expressive of their sympathy, and their sense of the obligation Mr. E. had conferred upon them by his valuable instructions and constant endeavours to promote their welfare.

BURIALS IN THE METROPOLIS.—In the *Gazette* of last Tuesday are published sixteen Orders in Council, relating to about 100 parishes, and it has been assumed that the burial grounds in all these parishes are to be closed immediately. But it will be found that the first four orders only direct burials to be discontinued, and that only with regard to the following parishes:—viz., St. Clement's Danes, St. Edmund the King with St. Nicholas Acons, Allhallows the Great and Less, St. Lawrence Jewry with St. Mary Magdalen, St. Mary, Haggerstone, St. Margaret, Lothbury, with St. Christopher le Stocks and St. Bartholomew Exchange, and St. Bartholomew the Great. The other twelve orders merely give the notice required by the Metropolis Burial Act of last session of the Secretary of State's representations for discontinuing burials in various parishes, but the Final Orders in Council with regard to all these parishes cannot be issued under the above act until the first Council held by the Queen after the 21st of July next, which is the date mentioned in such notices for the consideration of the Secretary of State's representations.

CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES AND BEERSHOPS ON THE SUNDAY.—On Thursday last a public meeting of the inhabitants of Blackburn, was held in the Assembly-room, Heaton-street, the mayor in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of closing public-houses on a Sunday. There was a large number of ministers on the platform, and most of them supported a proposition to the effect, that the Legislature should further interfere in the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sunday. The motion was strongly opposed. It was asserted that legislation never could make men sober or religious; and that the parties who were agitating the present movement had not proposed or provided museums, public libraries, or other suitable places of gathering for the working classes. The motion was lost by a large majority, and amidst great cheering. Three cheers were given for the mayor, after which the meeting separated.—The mayor, in returning thanks, said he would gladly call a meeting at any time at the request of a number of burgesses; and as to the establishment of museums and libraries, he would not only give his services, but, as chief magistrate, would lend his purse as well to aid their establishment.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT.—The Vicar of FROME rescued, on Saturday week, a youth, the son of Mr. Doswell, from a watery grave. The lad was fishing in a stream near Sherborne, and by some accident his foot slipped, and he fell into the water. Mr. Bennett, his curates, and chorister boys, were fortunately in an adjoining field, playing at cricket, and the rev. gentleman, becoming aware of the accident, ran to the assistance of the lad, and boldly pulled off his coat and plunged into the stream, and, as the drowning youth rose the second time, he was secured and rescued.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

The annual general meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, in the Central School-room, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. There were on the platform—the Bishops of London, Manchester, Gloucester and Bristol, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Asaph, Oxford, Llandaff, Norwich, and Worcester; Lords Nelson, Radstock, Robert Grosvenor, John Thynne, Bayning, Redesdale, and Harrowby; the Deans of St. Asaph and Hereford; Archdeacons Denison, Sinclair, and Thorpe; Sir Thomas Acland, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Peter Ainsworth, Mr. Slaney, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, the Rev. D. Pusey, Rev. J. Keble, &c. The school-room was nearly filled.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in opening the meeting, referred to the great progress of the society, by whose exertions numbers of schools had been established, and many children educated. This proved that the society were proceeding according to their charter, and were pursuing the object in view—the education of the poorer classes. Their education was conducted upon the principles of the Established Church. That principle, he was convinced, was the best. If they attempted to provide education upon any other principles, they would altogether fail [cheers].

Some formal business having been despatched, the Report was read.

It stated that the grants of the society were voted in every case where the necessity of assistance was certified by the bishop of the diocese. During the last year the treasurer had been authorized to pay from the Queen's Letter Fund grants amounting to £5,922 voted by the committee in former years; besides which, the sum of £415, still remaining due upon grants voted from the special fund for the mining and manufacturing districts, had been paid on the usual certificate. These grants had assisted applicants for aid in building 190 schools, providing accommodation for 23,799 children, together with 76 teachers' residences. The number of schools received into direct union with the society, not including those connected only with a diocesan board, had amounted during the past year to 189, making the total number of schools now in union with the society 10,020. The Report then referred to the progress of the students at St. Mark's College, mentioning also that the obstacles which had hitherto prevented the consecration of the chapel had been removed, and that the consecration was fixed for St. Mark's-day, 1854. The Report next stated that the council had much pleasure in mentioning that they continued to receive from many quarters most gratifying accounts of the success of their former students. The committee express regret that they are unable to report any progress in the erection of the new training institutions proposed to be built in Victoria-street, Westminster. The Report then states that the prospects of the Battersea Training Institution are very encouraging; and, after referring to the funds at the disposal of the society, to the progress of the depository, the organizing masters, and the Welch Education fund, concludes in these terms:—"During the past year applications have been made to the committee from several quarters to sanction particular interpretations of their terms of union. The committee have declined to do so, considering that the language of those terms is sufficiently clear and intelligible, and that the principle embodied cannot be mistaken. With respect to the management of schools, the committee, having no power to interfere, cannot undertake either to enforce the observance of the terms of union or to relax the obligation incurred by accepting them. These questions are left to the good faith of the managers of schools and the due oversight of the bishops of the Church; and the committee have full confidence that the managers of schools in union will so act up to the conditions upon which they have received aid from the society as may best, under God's blessing, promote the object for which it was incorporated—the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church."

Lord Redesdale said, that the formal business being concluded, he moved that the meeting do now adjourn. He did not do this to stifle discussion, but he believed that at former meetings much had occurred which was detrimental, and he thought they ought to resort to a more quiet mode of proceeding.

Mr. A. B. Hope seconded the motion. They had vindicated the cause of Church education, and let them not give their enemies the opportunity to say they made that room the arena for exciting display [cheers].

Archdeacon Denison said he would not impugn the motives of others, but he would do his duty. He felt compelled to move a direct negative to the motion.

He lamented the differences between the society and the Committee of the Council of Education. Although, however, he felt that he could do no more to vindicate the cause of the Church, yet he would state the reasons which induced him to move a negative to the resolution. The Rev. Archdeacon then at some length referred to the relations of the society and to the discussions which had taken place, and said he would every year move a resolution the same as he had formerly done, till he knew whether the free members would reaffirm the principles of the Established Church [here there were general cries of "Question;" but the Chairman, being appealed to, decided that the speaker was in order in stating his reasons for not desiring the adjournment]. The Archdeacon, therefore, resumed, and expressed the regret he felt at seeing a noble lord, whom the Church looked up to, endeavouring to throw a wet blanket over them. He trusted that the meeting would not lie under the stigma of having raised a great question, and yet refused to decide upon it. He, therefore, called upon them to make a specific declaration whether they did, or did not, approve of grants made to schools where the children of Nonconformists were instructed. Was instruction in the catechism to be made a *sine qua non*? That was the point [confusion, and cries of "Question"].

The Rev. Downs Willis supported Archdeacon Denison in his opposition to the motion for adjournment.

The Rev. J. Keble supported the motion for adjournment.

ment. He regarded this as simply a question of propriety, order, and regularity of proceeding. Having been the instrument of representing to his Grace and the committee some of the circumstances to which their attention had been directed, he had thankfully left the matter in their hands. The committee had now reported, and he was satisfied with the return made to that request [cheers]. He thought the meeting ought to receive the Report of the committee, and, if there was anything in it which required further action, he was sure that the representations and counsel of the friends of the society would receive the careful consideration of the committee [hear]. With all his heart he said, let them adjourn [cheers, and cries of "Divide"].

A clergyman in the body of the meeting asked whether the Report was to be submitted to the adoption of the meeting? The Bishop of London.—No, it never is. The Bishop of Oxford.—By the charter it cannot be.

The Rev. G. Trevor disagreed altogether from the noble lord (Redesdale), for he thought that no greater evil could be inflicted on the Church of England than to stifle discussion on those points on which the hearts of both clergy and laity were burning—he might almost say bursting [cheers].

Lord Redesdale had expressly said that it was not his wish to stifle discussion [hear].

The Rev. G. Trevor intended to record his vote in favour of the adjournment of the meeting. The question was, indeed, eminently unsuited to the deliberation and the vote of a large and numerous meeting. The experience of Archdeacon Denison had been confined to rural parishes, where the question at issue did not so keenly press upon the managers of schools as in districts where the majority did not belong to the Established Church [cheers]. Besides, what power had the meeting to pass a vote to bind the society? If the meeting declared that every child admitted into the society's schools should learn the catechism, how would such a vote affect or control the managers of schools? Were they to be deprived of union with the society if they refused to be bound by the vote, or were they to refund the grants received from the society? By the charter the committee were empowered to direct the subscribers, and not the subscribers the committee [cheers, and cries of "Divide"].

The Rev. N. Oxenham did not mean to oppose the motion of the noble lord for an adjournment, although he thought that, if they were to have all the evils of discussion, they ought also to have some of the advantages of a decision [hear]. At the same time, he thought the proposal of his rev. friend Archdeacon Denison uncalled for and unsatisfactory, even for the purposes which he had in view.

The committee had, and deserved to have, the confidence of the society; and if the committee were satisfied that the terms of the charter were generally adhered to, the society at large ought to be satisfied. He hoped that the committee would see that the terms of the charter were generally and honestly adhered to. But the practical difficulty was, that the terms of union had been very much misunderstood. They were, indeed, not quite clear, and they had been framed without any special consideration of the case of children unbaptized or irregularly baptized. The terms of the charter comprehended all the children of the poor in England and Wales. There was no exclusion whatever, whether of Churchmen or Dissenters [hear]. The terms of union did not exactly coincide with the terms of the charter, and it was supposed that they imposed certain limitations. Inasmuch as the terms of union only contemplated the case of baptized children with sponsors, it was argued that it was the intention to exclude all children who were not baptized, or who were irregularly baptized. Now, this was a question which ought not to be left a subject of doubtful and ambiguous interpretation. There ought to be no doubt that the society recognised to the full the missionary duties of the Church [cheers]. There was a great body to be dealt with of children who were unbaptized, and who had been irregularly baptized, whom the clergy were especially bound to seek, reclaim, and bring into union with the Church [cheers]. Either the terms of union should be modified, as they had been before—and a stroke of the pen would almost suffice for the purpose—or the society and the committee should put out a declaration to remove all doubt upon this point.

The Bishop of London, who was warmly received by the meeting, said he thought he had seen last year the termination of these painful scenes, and he had inwardly rejoiced that at length the society was free to prosecute its pious and charitable designs uninterrupted by those acrimonious polemical discussions which, if they had not prevented the committee from carrying out the objects of the society with efficiency, had greatly marred the pleasure with which they might otherwise have laboured [hear]. But it appeared he was to be disappointed in the hopes he had formed, for the meeting had been told by the Venerable Archdeacon (Denison) that, unless the votes of this meeting were consonant with his views, they were to have a repetition of these discussions until his object was attained. If that were indeed to be the terminating point of these discussions, he (the Bishop of London) should not live to see it [hear, hear].

There were two considerations which occurred to him. By the charter the management and conduct of the National Society were confided entirely to the committee. The committee felt the responsibility of that trust, but they were determined to discharge it as an independent body; and although they would always listen with respectful attention to any advice which might be tendered by the annual meeting, or by any body of the subscribers, it was not competent either for the annual meeting or for any body of the subscribers to direct the committee what they should do in any matter connected with the management of the society [hear, hear]. To do so would be virtually, if not in form, to assume an authority over the committee which the meeting did not possess [cheers]. The other point to which he wished to refer was, that neither the meeting nor the committee had any power to direct any of the bishops to direct any particular inquiry

relative to the management of the schools in their respective dioceses. All that they were at liberty to do was, to request the bishops, if they thought fit, to institute an inquiry, with a view to satisfy the committee. Some of the bishops, in consequence of that request on the part of the committee, made that inquiry, and the results to his mind were extremely satisfactory [cheers]. Some of the bishops, on the other hand, had not thought fit to make the inquiry, and in some instances he thought they had wisely so decided [hear, hear].

The Chairman then put the motion for adjournment, when almost every hand in the room appeared to be held up in its favour. When the contrary was put, only about a dozen hands were held up in opposition to the adjournment.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then gave the blessing, and the proceedings terminated.

The *Times* of Thursday devotes an article to the Church-catechism question, likens Archdeacon Denison to Shakespeare's "Ancient Pistol," and makes the following curious remarks on the presence of the children of Dissenters in Church schools:—

The question is one which occurs to most clergymen, and naturally gives them some qualms; but, like many other questions, difficult enough in themselves, and incapable of exact decision, it is generally settled by feeling. A clergyman, upon entering on the cure of a parish, walks into the school, and finds there some fifty or a hundred children. By and bye, he finds that one is the child of a Baptist, another of an Independent, another of a man who is nothing at all; several others are the children of Wesleyans, and so forth. Perhaps there are half-a-dozen such goats among the sheep. The schoolmaster, who, in nine cases out of ten, is as mere a machine as a bottlejack or a chaffcutter, is accustomed to hear these little reprobates say their catechism with the rest, as if there was no such things as consciences, or truth itself, in the world. The little urchin who was never baptized is made to say that his name was given him by his godfather and godmother at his baptism, and that he was therein made an inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven. As the smallest hesitation to reply would be certainly followed by a rap with the stick, there has never been any time to discover the absurdity of the answer in his case. But then it so happens, and we know it often happens, that the children of Dissenters in village schools are the best children there—the most regular and industrious—the most intelligent, the best looking, the best clothed, and altogether those who can be least easily spared. To send them away would be to lose the model boys in the class, the single oasis in a barren examination, the clergyman's refuge when he cannot get a decent answer to a plain Bible question. Perhaps, too, the child of the Dissenter stays a little longer than the rest, and the parent being a small tradesman, does not take him so early to fieldwork and all its stupefying influences. These are not merely suppositions, for we know as a fact that when the Archdeacon's question is put to clergymen, they often reply, "Why, I should lose the best children in my school." To us it seems quite clear, that if the clergyman will just take care that no such mockery is perpetrated as that a child shall say that it has been baptized when it notoriously has not, he will consult the interests of that child, of the whole school, of religion, and of peace and goodwill, by allowing it to remain in the school, on some quiet understanding with the parent as to what it should learn or not—that is, if any understanding is required. We know that long before the Archdeacon of Taunton troubled himself with such questions, pious and zealous old clergymen recommended this course, and acted upon it, as they conceived, with success.

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND, established under Mr. Sidney Herbert's presidency, has determined on very widely extending its scale of operations. It will be recollected that this fund was established in the winter of 1849, for the purpose of affording assistance to distressed London needlewomen who were desirous to emigrate. Upwards of 1,200 of this class have been sent out to the colonies, and £24,000 has been usefully expended in the work of emigration upon this plan. It is now found that the class for whom the advantages of the fund were originally intended are better employed, and, consequently, less desirous to emigrate. At the same time, the funds of the association are at so low an ebb, that it appears impossible to continue any system of free emigration on a scale sufficiently large to be generally beneficial. Under these circumstances, a meeting of the committee was held a few days ago, at the office, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert occupying the chair, at which it was agreed that no more free passages for emigrants could be offered, but that the advantages of the fund should be extended to any females desirous to emigrate, without distinction of age, residence, or occupation, upon a payment of £22 for each emigrant, being nearly £10 less than the present rate of charge for intermediate passengers, found with stores, bed, bedding, mess utensils, and all the other equipments furnished by this society. The emigrants going out under the protection of this society will thus have a great pecuniary boon conferred on them, as well as other considerable advantages. Arrangements have been entered into with Messrs. Green and Co., at Blackwall, for the emigration of these parties in their first-class London ships, and the emigrants will be received into the Emigrants' Home, in London, prior to embarkation. During the voyage, they will be placed under the care of an experienced surgeon and matron, and upon their arrival in the colony, they will have all the advantages of the Government Home, and the Immigration Inspector's experience and counsel. The first party of emigrants on this system are to be despatched in a first-class ship at the latter end of July, and respectable females, desirous to emigrate, are invited to make immediate application for passages to the secretary of the Female Emigration Society, at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, London.

The Bishop of Ripon is now at Berlin for the purpose of confirming such children as are of the Anglican Church,

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.

This question seems at present to excite more interest in the country than in London. At Oldham, during last week, two meetings were held—one on Monday, at the Town Hall, called by the Mayor, on a requisition, signed by 124 inhabitants, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of repealing existing laws, which would prevent the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham from being opened on Sundays. The meeting was very tumultuous, and nearly equally divided. The Mayor, however, declared an amendment against the opening to be carried. A second meeting was called by the same parties, who were, to a great extent, clamoured down on Monday, for Wednesday evening, and was attended by about 2,000 persons. Mr. Quarumley moved the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the moral elevation of the people, and the promotion of their social welfare, ought to form one of the most especial duties of Government. And, therefore, that all laws which prevent the labouring population of this great empire from visiting public parks, libraries, museums, and such institutions as the Crystal Palace, on the Sunday (the only day of the week upon which working men have an opportunity of so doing), ought to be immediately abolished,—all such laws being detrimental to the progress of civilization, and opposed to the spirit of genuine Christianity.

He said that a system, which could not sustain itself and acquire converts without the aid of compulsory enactments, was opposed to Christianity. In the name of Christianity itself, as well as of genuine liberty, let such offensive enactments be, therefore, swept away; let the places of instruction, like the Crystal Palace, be open to the people at times when the people could visit them; and so would their minds become more fit for receiving the lessons of an enlightened Christian ministry [cheers].

Mr. W. Knott, who seconded the resolution, said that he had been grieved to witness the disgraceful proceedings of Monday, which had been got up, he believed, by the remnant of a party who caused, at the last election, so much of pernicious excitement and drunkenness; there were troops of lads, with captains who led them, supplied with whistles, to disturb the proceedings. He mentioned, by name, several of the persons whom he said he had seen, on Monday evening, giving signals to the whistlers, and to the girls who occupied the front seats, directing them when to hiss or applaud.

Mr. Chester, a preacher of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, spoke in opposition to the motion. He complained that the authors of the resolution had put several things into the same category, when there was a great difference between them; the public parks were, by the law as it already stood, allowed to be open on Sundays. Hyde Park, in London, and all the parks in Manchester, were open, so far as he was aware, every Sunday; but Vauxhall Gardens were not open, that case being a very different one. The Chairman reminded Mr. Chester that Cremorne Gardens were open on Sunday. He expressed his dislike to the customs of "a continental Sabbath," reading an extract from some account, quoted in the "Christian Treasury," of the restless aspect of the city of Paris on the Sunday, where the shops are open in the morning, and the evening is full of tumultuous gaiety. He felt convinced that if the law of England were relaxed to the extent now proposed, the warehouses, shops, and factories, would soon be opened too [great clamour and dissatisfaction, with cheering on the other side].

Mr. Davies, of London, one of the deputation from the working men's committee for the opening of the Crystal Palace, then addressed the meeting. He stated also that the working classes of London were generally without the comparative advantages enjoyed by the operatives of that district. Their places of work were not closed at one or two o'clock on Saturdays, like the factories of Manchester or Oldham; they were seldom paid off until four or five in the afternoon, at the earliest; and there were many, whose toil lasted from eight o'clock on Monday morning to eight o'clock on Saturday night. He spoke of the organization in Salisbury-square, got up by "Tom Bailey," as he said the person was usually called in London, who was secretary of the "Lord's-day Observance Society," and had about a hundred persons employed under him, to get up petitions, no matter by what means, against the Crystal Palace.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and the number of hands held up against it was less than fifty; in favour of it, all the rest of the assembly, and the greatest acclamation.

Mr. S. Buckley then moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament, founded on the resolution.

Mr. Carodus seconded the motion. He objected on Anti-state-church grounds to any legislative enforcement of religious observances, and regarded it as tyrannical to oblige any man to spend his Sabbaths in a particular manner.

Mr. Prideaux, of London, in reply to Mr. Chester, said it was impossible that beerhouses could be erected within the range of the Crystal Palace premises, because the company, in addition to the land they required for the Sydenham Park, had bought a great quantity of Mr. Schuster's land, and had re-sold it, at a profit of £50,000, to builders, who had contracted to erect nothing but first-rate dwelling-houses there. They had taken care to prevent all drunkenness, so far as was possible; the train which was to take persons from London to the Crystal Palace would set them down, not at some station in a public road, but at the foot of a staircase where they were actually within the grounds of the company, and could not pass out to go anywhere for a glass of beer, without having to pay 1s. for going back again [hear]. Mr. Prideaux then noticed the circumstances under which this obnoxious statute, the 49th George III., was passed, its object having been, in reality, to enable Government to shut up certain debating societies in

London and Westminster, where they were afraid the sentiments expressed were favourable to the American colonists, with whom we then were at war!

The motion for adopting the petition was then put to the vote, and only about half-a-dozen hands appeared against it.

The *Manchester Examiner* states that a public meeting in favour of the repeal of the statute which forbids the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday will shortly be held in that city.

THE 18TH OF JUNE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The world-famous 18th of June was celebrated, on Saturday, at Sydenham, in a novel and gratifying manner, by the assemblage there of hundreds of distinguished Frenchmen, Germans, and Englishmen, who met, if not formally to close the temple of Janus, at least to rejoice in the progress of another temple devoted to peace, progress, and the *renaissance* of high art. The guests of the day were the gentlemen composing the Cologne Choral Union. Amongst the company were the Duke of Leinster and party, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and party, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Leven and friends, Chevalier and Mme. Bunsen and party, the Duchess de Bertin, Mr. Robert Chambers and family, General Sir J. Campbell, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr. Evelyn Denison, M.P., Lady Franklin, Leo Schuster, Esq., and lady, M. and Madame Vieuxtemps, Madame Berlioz, Mr. Ella and party, Mr. W. Longman and party, Drs. Candlish, Cunningham, and Sir Henry Moncrieff, of the Free Church of Scotland; Dr. Duff, Indian missionary; Mr. J. Maudsley and party, Sheriffs Carter and Croll, &c. The German party were accompanied by Mr. Mitchell, and amongst them were the celebrated Chevalier Neukomm, Herr Schneider, the great organist, Herr Weber, leader of the choir, &c. Mlle. Rachel and M. Regnier were also amongst the visitors.

The works having been duly inspected by the fashionable throng, the whole choir were marshalled in the great transept-gallery by their leader, Herr Schneider, and kindly performed a little volunteer concert for the gratification of the company. The first chord exercised quite an Orphean power over the workmen. A thousand hammers were silenced in a moment. Mendelssohn's "Hunter's Farewell" was listened to with profound attention, and, at its conclusion, the hammers rang out again in a merry but rather noisy chorus. One of Weber's "Lyre and Sword" songs followed, and the choristers concluded with the National Anthem.

The company having fully gratified their eyes and ears with the wonders of the Crystal Palace and the harmonies of the Cologne Union, descended to the suite of rooms on the ground floor, where an elegant and abundant luncheon had been prepared for them. When all—English, French, and German—had assembled round the table, Mr. Laing, chairman of the company, happily seized the opportunity of making a few observations *apropos* of the day, and the mode in which it was then being celebrated.

On the 18th June, 1815, the representatives of the great civilized nations of the world met, armed to the teeth, on the formidable battle-field, their minds filled with but one idea—that of shedding each other's blood. What a contrast was presented by their meeting of the 18th June, 1853! What did he then see around him? Gentlemen from those very nations—a numerous and distinguished assembly, many of them esteemed friends from that sister country across the Channel with which, in 1815, we were struggling in deadly hostility; others from that equally distinguished country a little further north, which had also taken a prominent part in the dire scenes to which he had alluded—only to deplore them; but now all met in a spirit of perfect amity and good-will, and uniting their hearts and voices in singing the English National Anthem, in honour of our own beloved Queen [cheers]. He hoped, then, that their present meeting might be the emblem and commencement of a happier era than that in which their fathers had lived [hear]. For himself, he should be disappointed if such buildings did not become multiplied over Europe, and if there did not occur frequent meetings like the present, in which the representatives of different nations should assemble in peace and good-will, to celebrate the triumph of intellectual progress, of civilization, and of peace over war and bloodshed [continued cheering].

He concluded by coupling the memory of the Duke of Wellington with that of the Queen, and proposing the united sentiment as the single toast of the day. The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and pledged by the foreign gentlemen after the manner of their respective countries, while the English guests exhibited their usual earnestness in their demonstrations of loyalty and regard.

Immediately after this little episode in the day's proceedings, the majority of the company returned to town.

PROMOTION OF SCIENCE AND ARTS AMONG THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.—The Lord Mayor, determined that the provinces shall not receive exclusively the benefit of his late movement to promote science and art among the industrial classes, has invited that neglected but most deserving class of persons, the masters and mistresses of our schools, to an entertainment to be given for their benefit at the Mansion-house, on the 30th inst., and the treasurers and secretaries to a Conference, to meet her Majesty's Commissioners, and devise the means of improving the schools of the metropolis and its environs.

THE NUNNERIES BILL.—A memorial to Lord Palmerston, for the inspection of nunneries, sent under the auspices of the Birmingham Protestant Alliance, has received the signatures of 10,500 persons.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

Chobham-common, the scene of the novel spectacle of a British camp of ten thousand men, is a wild, extensive, heath-clad tract of land, about three miles from Chertsey. The lower parts of it are marshy, the high grounds covered with a scrubby, dry turf. Its extent, its freedom from enclosures or wood, and other considerations, on the whole well adapt it for the use to which it is now put. The recent wet weather, of course, gives the troops no very favourable impression of the site; but, "looking at it," observes the *Times* reporter, "with the impartiality and coolness which not being compelled to sleep there enables one to exercise it, seems impossible to deny that the camp is finely situated." A succession of swelling heights, formed into a crescent-shaped ridge, runs through the centre of the common, and upon its concave edge the encampment rests, with a northern aspect. The tents, therefore, looked at from the north, form graceful and regular hollow lines, advanced at each end and receding in the centre, along the verge of the horizon. The Cavalry, with their spacious canvass stables, occupy the extreme right; then the three battalions of the Guards; then the 42nd Highlanders, the 95th, the 50th, the 38th, the 93rd, and the 23rd. The Artillery and Rifles occupy the extreme left of the position. Each regiment keeps its boundaries distinct from the rest, and the arrangement of the tents is in regular order by companies, the men in their bell tents, 15 to each tent, in front; the officers in the rear. Behind them, again, the mess-room, the hospital, the canteen the kitchen, the stables, and the women's huts. Of course, the appearance of the encampment varies with the arm of the service which occupies it. The Cavalry stables, and those of the Artillery, give either wing a rather booth-like effect, but the ridge, dotted regularly with the symmetrical tents of the infantry, is exceedingly striking, and the swarms of red and white coats moving about like ants add immensely to the animation of the scene.

The Cavalry are commanded by the Duke of Cambridge; the First Infantry Brigade by Sir De Lacy Evans, the Second Infantry Brigade by Major-General Fane; the Sappers and Miners by Lieutenant-Colonel Vicars; the whole by Lord Seaton.

Tuesdays and Fridays are the appointed days for general evolutions. The former of these days, in the last week, was occupied in encamping (as was reported in the Postscript to our last number), and the briskness with which the tents were pitched was greatly admired both by military and civilian spectators. On Friday, the whole of the troops turned out to meet a supposed enemy coming from Guildford; and they are described as going through their movements with admirable precision.

Yesterday, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of Hanover, attended by a splendid suite, visited the camp, on the ground around which an immense concourse of spectators—variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000—had assembled from an early hour. The morning was cloudy, and rain frequently threatened to descend, but kindly forbore. The Royal Party arrived at eleven o'clock, and were received with a simultaneous firing of artillery, presentation of arms, the music of the regimental bands, and the cheers of the spectators. After a few minutes' rest in her pavilion, the Queen mounted her charger, and assumed a hat with a military plume. After some delay in the placing of the troops, the evolutions commenced, and the attack and repulse of an enemy was most graphically illustrated. Then came the sight of the day. The firing having ceased, all the leading regiments marched beneath the height on which the royal party were posted. As the Highlanders passed, the Queen and Prince Albert seemed highly amused with their bagpipes; the Prince beat time with his hand, and seemed anxious to draw the attention of the foreign officers present to the quaint strains and peculiar music of the national instrument of Scotia. The marching past occupied nearly an hour. After partaking of luncheon in the pavilion, the Royal Party left in the same order as they arrived, amid the deafening cheers of the assembled thousands.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER has been committed at Glasgow. Boyd and Law, ship-carpenters, were drinking at night; two loose women enticed them into a den in the New Vennel; there the men were plied with drugged drink until nearly insensible; then the women and a man who lived with one of them began to strip the carpenters of their clothes. Boyd had sufficient consciousness to know what was going on, and he resisted; but the wretches succeeded in stripping him. He threatened to call the police; upon which they dragged him to the window—on the third storey—and tossed him head foremost into the street. He fell on the back of his head; the skull was fractured, and he died on the instant. The murderers fled, leaving Law insensible from the drugged drink. But there had been witnesses of the crime: two destitute boys were lying under a bedstead in the room, doubtless forgotten by the murderers; some women in the house had also peeped through a chink in the door, and witnessed the scenes. The police were quickly informed of the murder, and the wretches were arrested before they could escape from the city.

A DISGUSTING BRUTE.—The *Sherborne Journal* states that at Bridport the other day a fellow named Joseph Fry, being in a low inn, agreed to eat three candles, and drink three half-pints of rum. He accomplished his disgusting task, and was immediately taken ill, gradually became worse, and died a day or two after. He was one of the most filthy and drunken fellows ever known. "Our readers may fancy it a falsehood, when we say that this man has taken hold of a red-hot poker and carried it by his teeth until they were burnt nearly to the gums merely for a quart of beer."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

On the 8th instant, the British fleet left Malta for the Levant. It included the "Albion," "Vengeance," "Rodney," "Bellerophon," "Britannia" (flag), and the "Trafalgar." The French fleet had also sailed from the Bay of Salamis on the 11th, and probably by this time both fleets are in the Bay of Besika.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, 9th instant, announces the arrival at the Turkish capital of the note conveying the ultimatum from St. Petersburg, insisting upon the unconditional acceptance of the convention demanded by Prince Menschikoff and refused by the Porte; adding, that the Porte would persist in its refusal to yield to the Emperor's demand.

The ordinary accounts from that city to the 6th are full of details about the preparations for defence making in every part of the empire where an attack may be made. It was known at Constantinople that a division of the flotilla of the sea of Azoff was preparing to pass the Strait of Yenikalé, enter the Black Sea, and sail to Sebastopol. The flotilla included some small steamers built at Taganrog. It is also stated that the Prussian Minister at Constantinople was acting with the English and French Ambassadors in the present question, and that the Sultan has granted the firman for the entry of the combined fleet in the Dardanelles, "if necessary." It appears that the disposable army amounts to 150,000 men, divided into three *corps d'armée* of 50,000 each, and composed of regular troops and militia. Two of those corps are stationed in Bulgaria; a third corps is at Erzeroum, with the object of immediately joining the Circassians in the event of the two other corps being attacked by the Russians. The militia is calculated at about 200,000, and will be divided into separate corps according to circumstances, and stationed where their services are likely to be most needed. The fortresses of Roumelia are furnished with troops and stores of every kind. The Bosphorus fleet is composed of 20 ships, manned by 12,000 seamen, and with about 800 guns. It is anchored near Bujukderé, at the entrance of the Black Sea, and was to be reinforced by the Egyptian squadron. The head-quarter of Omer Pasha will be at Shumla, and his first care is the organization of the two *corps d'armée* of Bulgaria. The letters speak of the unanimity with which the Turks of all parties are acting on the present occasion, and they give minute details, which, if correct, would show that much enthusiasm prevails among the population.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, under date June 6th, says that the Government have applied to the twelve founders of the new bank for a loan of 48,000,000 piastres, and, after much discussion, they reduced the amount to 7,500,000, which the founders consented to let them have, provided the Government gives them good security. In any case it is feared the Porte will suffer deeply. The financial reforms alleged to be contemplated have been interrupted by the present question. The expenses for placing its army on the best footing it could will have enormously increased. These expenses must be continued the whole time the negotiations last, and there is reason to fear that the evil Russia may not be able to effect by war will be inflicted by a ruinous delay. The same authority thinks that, in case the Russian fleet were sent to attack Constantinople, if the defence of the Bosphorus were conducted with ordinary skill, the assailants, however favoured by the natural advantages of fair winds and the strong currents which flow with the rapidity of four or five miles an hour into the Sea of Marmora, would, though combating an inferior naval force, present on their arrival at Constantinople but a few shattered hulks, incapable of further mischief, and unable even to defend themselves. At the same time he represents the defences of the Bosphorus as in a very dilapidated state.

Great excitement is said to prevail in Greece. There is no reason to suppose that this spirit is controlled by the Government; on the contrary, letters from various quarters state that reviews have been taking place, and arms and ammunition purchased. The fixed idea among the Greeks is that a new Greek Empire is on the point of being established, of which Constantinople is to be the seat, as before; and that Russia is unconsciously working for the Hellenic cause alone. Pamphlets are issuing from the Greek press.

Letters from Bucharest state that the Governments of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia had apprised the Sultan that if the Russian troops should cross the frontiers of those principalities, they will enter a protest against such a violation of their territories, founding their protest on the treaties violated by Russia, and will withdraw to the Ottoman territory. On the other hand, the conviction is almost universally expressed by the Greek merchants of London, that the moment the Russians enter Moldavia the Christian population will take advantage of the protection thus afforded, and rise to expel the Turks.

A letter from Smyrna, of the 7th inst., announces that two Turkish vessels—one loaded with slaves, and the other with grain—have been captured by the Russians in the Black Sea. [Doubtful.] The same letter states that the war in the Caucasus had again broken out with redoubled fury, and that the Russians have suffered a defeat at the hands of Schamyl.

The much-talked-of Austrian "mediation," is now spoken of by the *Vienna Wanderer* as premature. Nevertheless, it is asserted that this mediation will soon be accepted, and that the differences between the British and the Russian Cabinet will, by means of the good offices of Austria, be brought to a satisfactory settlement.

On the 3rd, Prince Menschikoff was at Sebastopol,

waiting for orders. The Emperor was expected at Odessa, but late advices discomfited the idea.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg*, of the 12th of June, publishes an important document. It is a circular note, dated the 11th of June, relative to the Turkish question, and addressed by the Russian Government to all its diplomatic agents abroad; to be communicated by each of them to the Government to which he is accredited. In this circular note the Government protests energetically against the ideas of invasion attributed to it, and affirms that in the complications which have arisen in the East, it is only a question of Holy Places. It passes in review all the incidents of the question, and endeavours to demonstrate that the protectorate claimed by the Czar over the Greeks in the East cannot be contested either in principle or in fact. The note then declares that the want of sincerity displayed in this question by the Turkish Government, which had accorded to Russia and France respectively, contradictory firmans in favour of the Greeks and Latins, obliges the Russian Government to demand guarantees for the future. It demanded at first to have these guarantees inserted in a formal convention between Russia and the Porte; but afterwards, from a spirit of conciliation, it successively reduced its demand to the *Senad* [of which the text has already appeared in our columns]; finally, to an engagement taken by the Porte, in the shape of a note addressed by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia. This note, the Russian Government declares, contains the extreme limits of its concessions; and that if, within the delay of eight days, the Porte does not accept purely and simply that proposition, which has already been the subject of the last communication of Prince Menschikoff to Reschid Pacha, and on the first refusal of which it determined the departure of that envoy, Russia will be obliged to take the necessary measures to cut the knot which it would have been her earnest desire to loose pacifically; but it throws upon the Porte, and those who have encouraged it to resist the demands of Russia, the responsibility of all the fatal consequences which that resistance may engender for the peace of the world.

It is not (concludes the note) without profound regret that the government of the Emperor has assumed this attitude. But from blindness and obstinacy it has been endeavoured to drive back Russia into a position, as it were, at the extreme limit of moderation, where it cannot retire one step more without the loss of its political consideration. We beg of you, sir, to communicate these facts to the Government to which you are accredited, bringing to its knowledge the important document annexed to the despatch. We beg of you to give to it the greatest attention; it is the Gordian knot of the question at this moment; the knot which it is still our wish to loosen pacifically, but which it appears to have been endeavoured to make us cut through. By submitting our ultimatum to the imperial judgments of the Cabinets, we leave it to them to decide if, after the serious wrongs of which the Porte has become culpable towards us—after it has given us so many causes of legitimate resentment—it were possible to put up with a lesser satisfaction. The conscientious examination of our project of note will prove that, shorn of all form of treaty, or even of synallagmatic contract, it contains nothing contrary to the rights of sovereignty of the Sultan, nothing which implies on our part exaggerated pretensions attributed to us by a distrust as insulting to us as it is little justified by our anterior acts. This examination will suffice, we hope, to dispel the false reports circulated on our haughty exactions, and to prove that if the rejection of the last means of conciliation (*derniers moyens d'accommodement*) which we propose to solve the difficulties which have been purposely thrown in our way, in the affair of the Holy Places, should bring about complications of a nature to compromise peace, it is not on us that the responsibility must rest in the eyes of the world.

(Signed)

NESSELRODE.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Suppression of intelligence respecting the progress of the Burmese war seems to be the order of the day. The report, denied on authority, that Beling had been captured by the Burmese, appears to have been strictly correct. The town, however, was recaptured by the English, with the loss of thirty killed and wounded, and of the consequent liberation of twelve of its former garrison. This insurrection in Pegu is said to be checked for the present; it was headed by the ex-Treackays of Martaban and Beling, the latter named Pang-tha. A third chief, named Morry Goore, with a large body of Burmese, threatened Sitang, but succours were despatched from Shoygyn, and drove him off. These leaders are said to be acting under orders of the Court of Ava. On the recapture of Beling, Pang-tha took to the jungles, and applied for assistance to a chief, who, thinking that to conciliate the English was the more prudent course, had him assassinated, and sent his head, "preserved with salt in a box," to the British Commissioner of Beling.

Nothing further has transpired regarding the progress of our negotiations with the Court of Ava. The Governor-General had conceded to the objections of the Burmese Commissioners regarding the cession of Tonghoo, which, they stated, was not within the limits of the old kingdom of Pegu, and, consequently, could not be claimed under a treaty based on Lord Dalhousie's proclamation. The Burmese Commissioners have been allowed thirty days to sign the revised treaty. Opinions differed regarding the probabilities of an accommodation; but, should the Burmese not have signed the treaty by the expiration of the term allowed them, an advance on Ava will take place. Preparations were being made for that alternative, and the *Calcutta Chronicle* states that the Commodore has, at last, succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of General Godwin against an advance by water.

The Nizam has decided upon ceding to the British Government the territory which it demanded of him

in lieu of his debt and stipulated annual payment to the contingent.

A second petition from the Bombay Association, and other native inhabitants of this Presidency, was sent off by the last mail, praying for a committee on the spot, and for various other matters not referred to in their previous petition.

Mr. Grant, one of the displaced Sudder judges, went to England to lay his case before the Court of Directors and Parliament by the last mail. The other, Mr. Le Geyt, has just left the Presidency to join his appointment as Judge at Poona.

The news from China is interesting. Nankin had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and it was believed that Chinkeangfoo had been taken without opposition. On the 8th of April reports reached Shanghai of the hostile intentions of the rebels against the foreign community in particular, and that they intended advancing on Shanghai, which caused the greatest alarm and confusion; the inhabitants of the city were moving into the country, and the united naval force and the whole community commenced making preparations for the defence of the British settlement, and a volunteer corps was at once formed. Later accounts from Loohou had been received, stating that something had checked the rebels' approach, and matters were more quiet. The insurgents had evacuated Chinkeangfoo, and were retreating upon Nankin. This has been confirmed by advices received from Loohou on the 11th, from an enterprising volunteer of the British diplomatic department, who had reached there in disguise and in safety. The Tartar General, Heang Yueng, with the Grand Imperial Army, was close to Nankin, which, it was generally believed, he had taken possession of. An engagement between the two forces was expected to take place about the 10th inst. [The *Times* publishes a telegraphic despatch, received by an eminent firm in the China trade from Woosung (the Blackwall of Shanghai), dated April 16, to the effect that the insurgents had been compelled to evacuate Nankin, that they had been defeated about thirty miles south of Nankin, and that 400 troops had been ordered to Shanghai for the protection of British interests.]

Applications had been made to the Foreign Powers for assistance by the local authorities, but a strict neutrality seemed to prevail. The United States steamer "Susquehanna" had failed in going up to Nankin with the American Commissioner, having grounded for twenty-four hours about ten miles above Woosung, and returned.

AFFAIRS AT JAMAICA.

The news by the "Parana" extends to the 27th of May. On the 26th, the Speaker of the House of Assembly was at his post at the proper time, but no members attended, and he adjourned the House. The *Morning Journal* of the 27th gives this picture of the state of the island:—"Our position at present in this island is a very unenviable one, a very perilous one. The steamer that leaves our shores this day will convey to the British public the proceedings of our Legislature during the last fortnight of its sittings; and they are fully calculated to inspire that people with anything like confidence in our affairs. Neither life nor property is secure under such a state of things. We are almost without a Government! The Treasury is closed against all applicants! The paper currency is at a discount of two-and-a-half per cent. The public officers, one and all, are without their salaries. The prisoners in the Penitentiary are to be let loose on our community, and the police force to be disbanded! Never did any country exhibit such a fearful accumulation of evils; and all may be traced to one source. Surely her Majesty's Government will have in all this sufficient cause to exercise its power and authority to stem this career of bad government, by the adoption of some measures which will put an end to the evils by which we are threatened, and, without it, may soon be overwhelmed."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A few nights since a waterspout burst over a part of the commune of Domery (Marne), which has caused immense damage among the vineyards. Large tracts of earth were washed away from the sides of the hills by the torrents of waters which rushed down.

Captain Lynch has returned to the United States from his expedition to Central Africa. He was on the coast in Liberia and that vicinity from early in January to late in March, and explored all the rivers of the region. He found none navigable more than 21 miles above the mouth. He is possessed of no very exalted idea of the feasibility of white colonization of the west coast of Africa, even in a temporary way, and for commercial purposes only. Captain Lynch intimates that there is but a single Englishman known to have survived the climate of Sierra Leone for five years, at the end of which time the fever carried him off.

There have been rumours of a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor at Paris, and extensive arrests in consequence.

News has reached Switzerland from Milan of a violent agitation in that city in consequence of another appeal to the arms made by Mazzini. To prepare against all eventualities, the Austrian Government has decreed a concentration of troops at Gallarate, between Milan and Arona, not far from the Piedmontese frontier. The *Assemblée Nationale* says—"Kossuth and Mazzini left London a fortnight since, and no one knows where they now are." We believe both are in London.

The "Lloyd," of Trieste, states that on his return to Montenegro, Prince Daniel distributed to his troops about two hundred medals, stamped with the Russian arms. The Prince told the soldiery that they would

soon have another opportunity of proving their valour; not in defence of their native land, but in reconquering the territories of which they had been deprived by the Turks.

The demand of Mr. Marsh, the American Consul at Athens, that the sentence on Mr. King, the missionary condemned to imprisonment for preaching against the Greek faith, should be reversed, has been refused. Compensation, however, has been given for a piece of ground that had been taken from Mr. King.

The *Washington Union*, the supposed organ of the American Government, declares that unless the seizure of the Mesilla Valley by a Mexican force is disavowed, the United States cannot hesitate how to act.

We learn from Paris that M. Lamartine—still devoting himself to literature exclusively—is engaged in writing a "History of the Constituent Assembly." Some portion of this work is expected to appear before long in the columns of the *Siècle*.

The aggregate value of our yearly exports to both Austria and Russia does not amount to fifteen per cent. on the total of those to the United States.

The Emperor of Russia has offered £150,000 for the "Franklin" and "Humboldt," the two United States mail steamers that have hitherto run between New York, Southampton, and Havre.

Two bodies attached by a cord were found the other day in the fosses of Antwerp. They were found to be those of a coachman and a young woman who were lovers, and had committed suicide through poverty.

On Monday there were several formal communications between Brussels and the telegraph office in the House of Commons by way of inaugurating the new submarine communication. At about two o'clock the arrival of the Duke of Brabant at the bureau at Brussels was announced through the submarine wires, and Lord de Mauley acknowledged the communication. M. Drouet, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires to the British Government, who was present in London, then forwarded a congratulatory communication to Brussels to his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, and also to the Belgian Minister of Public-Works, upon this completion of a discovery characterised as being "rapid as our own thoughts." Other communications passed, and the experiments throughout were attended with the most complete success.

According to the *Frankfort Postzeitung*, all the princes of the Orleans family have consented to acknowledge the claims and rights of the Count de Chambord, and "this whole weighty affair is ready for publicity, save some minor formalities."

THE BOER REPUBLIC, SLAVERY AND MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Kuruman (South Africa), February, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—The accompanying document is from the pen of C. U. Stuart, Esq., of Bloem Fontein, a gentleman of great worth, sterling principle, large philanthropy, liberal sentiments, and a sincere Christian. You will see that his long letter is addressed to me, and intended for the pages of your valuable paper. I can cordially introduce him to your notice as one who will be a valuable correspondent on African affairs. I have drawn the pen through those parts which are not intended for the public, and made some slight alterations in places where I think he is not quite correct, for want of information. I need say no more. With great esteem,

I am, yours very sincerely,

ROBERT MOFFAT.

Hart River, 15th January, 1853.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—You were a missionary when I was only 10 or 12 years old. At 15 I became an earnest reader, and from 1825 I have been an attentive reader of your own missionary letters in the *Chronicle*. I have often indulged the idea of seeing celebrated missionaries in foreign lands, and my desire has been gratified beyond that of most persons of my age; and so, after all my wanderings, I find myself on the banks of the Hart River, addressing a missionary well-beloved by the English people. Moreover, I find myself, by circumstances, called upon to address that missionary on topics of vast importance to the native population.

But to the point. I came from Bombay in 1836, in the same vessel with Harris and Richardson. They are now both dead. Dr. Andrew Smith had returned from a scientific expedition into the interior. Sir Benjamin D'Urban was then Governor of the Cape colony. Moshesh, Moroko, and others, received attention from Dr. Smith, and the native tribes on his track were favourably impressed towards the English Government. I need not do more than allude to the permission granted, many years ago, to the Boers to cross the Orange River, with their cattle, in seasons of drought—to the good will of some of the Boers towards the Bushmen, whom they found chiefly in possession—to the ultimate ascendancy of the Griquas over the Bushman. Neither need I remind you of the great emigration from the Cape Colony, chiefly in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Boers with Government, not only for having emancipated the slaves in 1834, but for having unwisely required ignorant country people to receive their compensation money, not in gold, but in Treasury bills, which were depreciated by every wind that blew, and exposed Government to the suspicion of having intentionally cheated the people. Adam Kok's father, from motives of kindness, permitted the emigrant Boers to rest for a few days—the vrow was sick—the child was sick—the feet of the sheep and cattle were sore—and Christian men could not surely be driven away by old Adam Kok like so many dogs. Griqua farms were accord-

ingly hired for a day, a week, a month, a year, three, ten, twenty, thirty, forty years. I need not recall to your memory the war of the Boers against their benefactors in 1845, headed by the Boer, Jan Kok—nor of Sir Peregrine Maitland's defeat of the Boers at the Zwart Koppies, when the 7th Dragoons distinguished themselves. The idea of Sir George Napier, in his endeavours to restrain the Boers from fighting with the natives at Natal was good, and worthy of the representative of such a nation as that of England. Maitland's motives were, likewise, dictated by the purest benevolence, when he crossed the Orange River for the purpose of restraining the Boers. The Griquas had entered in 1828, if I mistake not, into a treaty with the British Government, offensive and defensive, and, in 1846, Maitland's treaty with the Griquas divided Adam Kok's country into two portions, namely, *leasable* and *unleasable*, and converting all sales by Griquas to Boers into leases not to exceed forty years, by which time the Boers were expected, as it would seem, to return to their allegiance in the Cape Colony, or on the expiration of these leases they would be compelled to track further into the interior. Pray mark this supposition well—I shall bring it forward shortly with the view of showing, that if Government had not interfered with the Boers at all, they would not, perhaps, have been driven amongst tribes beyond the Vaal River, whose liberties and whose lives are in jeopardy by their uncalculated presence. You can well remember, too, when, on the close of the Kafir war, Sir Harry Smith came up to the Orange River country, and, after weighing all the circumstances of the case, proclaimed on the 3rd of Feb., 1848, her Majesty's sovereignty over the country included within the Vaal and Orange rivers on the north and south, the Drakensberg mountains on the east, and the confluence of the Vaal and Orange rivers on the west,—rendering Maitland's leasable portion of Adam Kok's country private property, and allowing the Griqua captain and people £300 a-year as compensation, besides requiring the Boers to pay all balance of leases due to the proprietor. That man, in my opinion, must indeed be prejudiced who can attribute to Sir Harry Smith motives of aggrandisement in thus declaring the sovereignty of the Queen over the discordant elements north of the Orange River. Turbulent spirits stirred up Pretorius and others to drive the English Resident across the Orange River, and they quietly sent him through the river—Sir Harry Smith was attacked at Boem Plaats, and the Boers fled—the Resident returned to Bloem Fontein. In March, 1849, Sir Harry Smith issued a proclamation, laying the foundation of all that could be desired in legislation, religion, education, the administration of justice, commerce, &c., &c.; and the system promised well.

It is to be kept in view that in 1846 the native chiefs between the Orange and the Vaal rivers had signed a document, pledging themselves to submit their disputes to the arbitration and decision of the British Government, and it was with this view that the office of British Resident was created. Old quarrels and antipathies revived (for you know well heathens never forgive), and the control of the tribes became too great a matter for the British Resident. His motives were good; but he wanted decision of character, and the habit of patient investigation, according to rules somewhat akin to those that obtain in every decently regulated office. Boundary lines had to be fixed between chief and chief, and these have proved the bone of contention—seeing that the British Resident had not the power to control the tribes, one of them, in particular (the Busutos), sympathized with the Kafirs in the vicinity of the eastern part of the Cape Colony, and became openly rebellious.

In November, 1850, Major Hogg and Mr. Owen arrived in Bloem Fontein. As assistant-commissioners it was their special business to allay the storm that threatened affairs north of the Orange River. By entering into a sort of treaty with the Boers beyond the Vaal, they broke the very neck of Moshesh's attempts to associate himself with the Transvaal Boers, for the purpose of driving the English out of the country; and not only these, but all worthy Boers whose staunch loyalty has never been questioned, and who had originally come to this country more from poverty than any other special reason. The treaty, amongst other clauses, contained one (proposed by the way), by the Transvaal Boers themselves, that "no slavery" should be allowed beyond the Vaal. All alliances with natives beyond the Vaal were repudiated. There is no denying the fact that taking off the £1,000 that had been put upon Pretorius's head caused a lull—and that persons of a magnanimous disposition were highly gratified to find the Boers beyond the Vaal satisfied. The Sovereignty Boers were also pleased. Matters then went on smoothly for a while. A terrible epidemic broke out amongst the Transvaal Boers about the beginning of 1852, from which some 200 persons died. People thought the scourge would make the Boers to "walk softly" for many years to come; but the command the other month against the chief Sechele on the high road to the great lake, discovered by Messrs. Oswell, Murray, and Livingstone, has suddenly opened men's eyes, and the following considerations naturally suggest themselves to every reflective mind:—

First.—The Boers north of the Vaal having been left to themselves and their independence, recognised by the Assistant-Commissioners and the Governor of the Cape Colony, they are to all intents and purposes a Republic, and assume the prerogatives of a separate government. They hanged a man the other day at Mooi River Dorp—eighteen miles north of the Vaal. The man was in my judgment legally murdered (if I may so speak), for the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., chap. 57, by which the criminal jurisdiction of the Crown over British subjects is extended to the 25th degree of south latitude, has not been abrogated, and the murderer should, therefore, have been tried at Colesberg. The Transvaal Boers tell the natives that the country has been given to the Boers, and the surprise of the natives may be conceived when they hear such an assertion. The Boers have issued no proclamation asserting dominion over the country, neither have they promulgated any system of laws. As respects the natives, the law of might over right will, I fear, prevail. It is, I understand, the intention of the Boers to call upon all natives, from the confluence of the Orange and Vaal rivers to the Drakensburg, to submit to the republic; and to pay tribute after the fashion of the Zulus in the colony of Natal, and the northern boundary, will, I have no doubt, be, as the witty Attorney-General Porter, of Cape Town, is said to have expressed it, just a little beyond the foremost yoke of the neck-tow of a Boer's waggon—the mountains of the moon are about as definite. To suppose that the Transvaal Boers will remain in a state of inactivity is a delusion which

has already been, or will before long be, utterly dispelled. The Colonial Boers are accused of "dogged indifference," but our Transvaalians are distinguished by determination and dogged perseverance. They will never be satisfied till they can do as they please with their own; and one thing you know well they will attempt, and, probably, accomplish, namely, the comparative enslavement of the native population.

Secondly.—The Transvaal Boers do not understand, neither can they be expected to practise, the principles of true liberty. They regard the black man as being under some sort of curse, destined to serve the "Christian man." For a black man to assert his liberty, and thorough independence, is regarded as sheer impudence, and not to be endured. If a native town be in the vicinity of the Boers north of the Vaal, a certain number of servants will be required to take service. They will receive something in return, but the price is not that of a free market. It is forced labour, at a fixed price. This in Africa generally is not deemed a very monstrous doctrine. A number of women and children were seized at Sechele's and Moselele's Towns during the late attack, the exact number of which you are well able to specify. The children are to all intents and purposes slaves. The women will be slaves in the kitchens of the Boers. A defender of the proceedings of the Boers against the chief Sechele designates them prisoners of war. Yes! they are prisoners of war—but no peace will bring about their release or exchange. The man who denies their being slaves, cannot surely be acquitted of trying to impose upon our understanding. Slavery or death I look upon as beyond all reasonable doubt the doom of all the natives beyond the Vaal River. I know the character of the Boers well, and have much to do with them. There is much in the Boers that I like—I would undertake the control of 10,000 Boers before I would that of 1,000 Englishmen—but on the question of the liberty of the black man the Boer is unchanged—and until elevated by religion and education, unchangeable. They have precisely the ideas of the West India planters, and we know that the last of the old school of West India planters must be gathered to his fathers before the old fire of slavery be put completely out.

Thirdly.—The existence of the Transvaal Republic, and the full operation of your missions, appears to me to be incompatible. The Boers, some time ago, professed a willingness to assist in evangelizing the natives. There are good men amongst them; but the great body of the Boers beyond the Vaal desire to get rid of all missionaries. The free course of the gospel amongst black men would utterly preclude all hope of forced labour and fixed prices. Free Christianity and free labour go hand in hand. I am neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I think that one year after your death (for the Boers still fear "Old Moffat") the missions north of the Vaal will be destroyed. They have wreaked their vengeance on Mr. Edwards because he dared to tell the truth; and I hear that Inglis has been ordered to leave because he defended his friend in the hour of need. That is a specimen of their liberty. Circumstances have compelled Sudorf to leave the Burologa, 10,000 of whom have fled from the Boers; and there can be no doubt of the result if Government do not remonstrate against such monstrous injustice. Statesmen at home make a great fuss if an Englishman have his ear nailed to a pump in a foreign State, but here an Englishman can be trampled underfoot with impunity; and, to seek for redress at the hands of your Government is to expose yourself to the suspicion of secretaries and private secretaries, aides-de-camp, and clerks about the big folks, that you are a fit subject for a *commission de lunatico inquirendo*.

Fourthly.—They speak of abandoning the Sovereignty, or the country between the Vaal and Orange rivers—a country in which there are four magistracies for the administration of justice amongst a European population of some 5,000 persons—existing independently of the tribes governed by their own chiefs and their own laws, and which tribes consist of Griquas, Busutos, Mantatees, Bastards, Corannas, Baralonga, and Bushmen, numbering about 100,000 souls. Now if the Sovereignty be abandoned, the Republic beyond the Vaal will extend to the Orange River; the strongest man will be master; there will be a war of races; there will be everlasting shame branded on the British name, arising from its utter breach of faith with the Griquas, whose ninety farms now on lease would be pronounced private property at a fixed price in a week after the event, and the Griquas would lose the farms in their own possession, and be dispersed after a few Commandoes, unless protected by the English Government, but that could not be, if abandonment be carried into effect. Well might Earl Grey say, "if with justice and honour." The missions now supported north of the Vaal by Wesleyans, Independents, and French and Prussian Protestants, would not only receive notice to quit on three days' warning, but the Missionaries sent out by the London, Wesleyan, Berlin, and Paris Missionary Societies, and now labouring extensively in the Orange River territory, would assuredly be ordered quickly through the Orange River. Light and darkness might as soon dwell together as a Boer Republic and missionaries amongst black men. We are not guilty of uncharitableness towards the Dutch in coming to this conclusion. I have scores of illustrations at hand, but one may suffice. I remember meeting a German who had been some twelve years a Dutch Resident at a native Court in the Island of Java. He assured me there was not a Sunday school in the island amongst the Javanese, though there are seven millions of souls on the island. And I remember on another occasion meeting at Singapore, some half-a-dozen American missionaries, who had been ordered to leave Batavia on three days' notice. I do not speak from hearsay. It is not the peculiar characteristic of the Dutch to enlighten their black subjects. I know Boers greatly above the prejudices and narrow-mindedness of the bulk of their countrymen, but still the majority, the great majority, do not like "Tendlings." What a scene of anarchy and slavery would be exhibited north of the Orange River, if the Transvaal Boers be allowed, against all the doctrines, as to the conduct of neighbouring states that obtain in Europe, to have their own will and their own way in dealing with the natives.

Fifthly.—But if the reins be put on the neck of Republicanism north of the Orange River, can it be doubted that the horse will ride through the Cape Colony? It has been pronounced a delusion on the part of the Hottentots of Kat river, that it was intended to re-enslave them. Why, we may live to see it as a reality! I cordially acquit the Eastern colonists of any such wish

or intention; but if perfectly "free" institutions be granted north of the Orange, it will be an "easy" matter to subdue the natives, and there may yet arise another Dr. Cotton Mather to "thank the Lord for that he hath given us power over the Indians." Would it be just towards the natives to be left to the tender mercies of their enemies? Would it be honourable to the British Government to induce persons to invest property in the country, and then to abandon them as they were prospering? Would it be politic, when, after proclaiming the sovereignty of the Queen over the country, to leave it because it cost a few thousand paltry pounds to keep it in order?

Sixthly.—I have been fired with the speeches, as reported, of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and have heard Brougham speak in all his glory, with the old Earl Grey, and other names of note—and have indulged in all the flights of fancy arising from the eloquence of our great statesmen; and I have been carried away with the whirlwind of religious fervour—by the splendid addresses of your popular preachers in the pulpit and the platform, at home and abroad—I have heard John Williams speak, and have read Robert Moffat's book, and Campbell's too, and have had my heart thrilling under his affecting and graphic touches about Africa from his own lips in the north of Scotland—I have seen much of missionaries, in nearly all quarters of the globe—but if you suffer the English Government to leave the Orange River territory, thus handing the natives to the tender mercies of men who do not understand the principles of true liberty, who dislike missions and missionaries, then I must conclude that you are a strange people, who are benevolent, ay prodigal, to-day, and starve your dependents to-morrow.

Seventhly.—The inconsistency of the conduct of the British public, if such a state of things take place, has forcibly struck my mind. For the emancipation of the slaves, Lord Stanley moves that Parliament pass a vote of twenty millions sterling, and the same Lord Stanley, under the name of Earl Derby, would sanction a measure that would undoubtedly enslave as many persons as he had liberated. We spend tens of thousands of pounds in protecting the west coast of Africa against the slave-trade, and in our policy in the interior of Africa we rivet the chain of the oppressed, and sanction the slave-trade and slavery in the east. This I believe is termed, "closed at the cock and open at the bung." But not only are the politicians at fault in this case, your Christian friends in Britain subscribe their hundreds of thousands a-year towards missions, and no minister can carry any measure against their wishes, and yet all the travels of Campbell, and Vanderkemp, and Philip, and Freeman, seem to be on the eve of being regarded as so much waste paper. All these men had their faults and their misconceptions, and their judgments were not infallible, but they meant well—and did good in their time. The perusal of Freeman's book shows that of two evils the English Government is the least. To flag, now that the Fullers, Boguees, Careys, Marshmans, Waughes, Wilsons, and Hardesties, are gone, would be like a horse in Africa giving up in a flat.

Eighthly.—But again. If you quietly submit to the present state of affairs, not only will you have to report to your directors and supporters that the missions under Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Inglis, and Mr. Ross, have been broken up by the proceedings of the Boers beyond the Vaal, but you will, perhaps, one foggy morning come into Bloem Fontein with the news that the list of missions beyond the Vaal has been blotted out. Will the religious people of Britain submit to that?

Ninthly.—But if England recede, I look upon the step as the beginning of her retrograde movement towards the abandonment of Africa, and of her own final overthrow as a great nation.

But I must conclude. If I have thrown out only one hint for you to amplify, I shall be abundantly rewarded. Put on your breastplate and speak out.

Most heartily wishing you success, and happiness, and peace in your family, and with all the kindest remembrances of me and mine to you and Mrs. Moffat,

Believe me, cordially yours,
C. U. STUART.

THE INDIA BILL was again discussed by the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock on Monday. Mr. Hume opened by reiterating his opinion that the Board of Control, not the East India directors, was the author of all the bad measures that had been adopted respecting that empire. Mr. Sullivan strongly objected to the Government measure, and moved:—

That, having considered the correspondence laid before the Court, and the principles of the Government, the Court confining itself to the question affecting the position of the Court of Directors, and confiding in the zeal and judgment of that body, were of opinion that the present administration of Indian affairs was essentially for the good of the Government of India, and that the proposed change in the constitution of the Court of Directors was calculated to impair the principal check which was now imposed upon the Board of Control, and that the Court of Directors be requested to submit these views to the Government and to Parliament in such manner as they should deem fit.

Mr. H. Mackenzie seconded the resolution, though he considerably differed from many of the sentiments expressed by the hon. proprietor who had proposed it. Sir J. W. Hogg spoke to the same effect. He believed it would be for the public interest and tranquillity that legislation should immediately take place; and he next believed that the great point for which they ought to contend was what was technically called the "system of double Government," by the intervention of the East India Company between the Crown and the Government of India. Mr. Ayrton moved, by way of amendment, that the bill be referred to a committee to be appointed by the Court of Directors out of the body of proprietors. He contended that the Government of India must finally come into the hands of the Crown, like every other portion of the British Empire, and that he hoped to see the day when even the name of the East India Company would be utterly abolished ["Oh!" and hisses]. That was his honest opinion. Some time elapsed before the amendment obtained a seconder. At length Mr. Serjeant Gaselee said, rather than allow the amendment to drop, he would second it, though he should prefer having the committee appointed by the Court of Proprietors. The debate was adjourned.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

The past has been a busy week at Court. Her Majesty gave a State ball on Wednesday night, at Buckingham Palace. The whole suite of apartments and the grand staircase had been tastefully adorned with shrubs and flowers, which shed fragrance as well as brilliancy; and the grand hall, newly decorated since the Queen gave her last entertainment, was seen for the first time in the freshness of its pictorial and heraldic splendours. Raised seats were prepared for the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal guests, backed by draperies of white silk embroidered with flowers. The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, were present; altogether, there were one thousand nine hundred guests. The ball was opened by the Queen and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; and was continued from ten until half-past twelve o'clock; then supper was served in the dinner-room. After supper, her Majesty returned to the ball-room, dancing was resumed, and continued until two o'clock. The Queen then quitted the State-rooms, and the company departed.

The King and Queen of Hanover arrived at Woolwich on Thursday, in the "Black Eagle," and were received by the Duke of Cambridge and Count Kielmansegge, who both assisted the King up the landing-steps, under a royal salute from the battery. The Queen of Hanover was handed up by Commodore Eden. They are accompanied by the Crown Prince and the Princesses Frederica and Maria. Having stopped at the Hanoverian Legation, they speedily set out for Buckingham Palace to visit the Queen; but they had not proceeded far when they met her Majesty and Prince Albert coming to welcome them. Upon this the whole party returned to the Legation.

The King of Hanover, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, visited and dined with the Queen on Friday. The Queen of Hanover was absent through a slight indisposition.

The Queen held a chapter of the Order of the Thistle on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Knights Brethren of the order assembled in the Garter-room, where they were robed in their mantles of green velvet, wearing also the collar of the order. There were present the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Mansfield, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Camperdown. The officers of the order wore their mantles of green satin, and carried their badges of office. The Queen was seated in a chair of state, and, as well as Prince Albert, wore the mantle and collar of the order. The Earl of Eglinton was elected a Knight of the order, and went through the customary formalities.

In the evening the royal party went to the Princess's Theatre, to see the splendid scenic representation of ancient Nineveh, prepared under Mr. Layard's directions, in connexion with the performance of Byron's *Sardanapalus*.

On Monday afternoon, the King and Queen of Hanover visited the Queen, and in the evening the Queen gave a concert at Buckingham Palace, to which their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, the members of the Royal Family, and a large party of the nobility and gentry were invited.

Monday was the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, and there were the usual celebrations.

The Royal christening takes place on Monday next. The sponsors will be the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Princess of Prussia, and the King of Hanover. The names to be given to the prince will be Leopold George Duncan Albert.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL, M.P. for Tralee, and eldest son of the late celebrated Daniel O'Connell, died on Friday night, suddenly, at his apartments at 22, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly. Mr. O'Connell appeared in his usual health in the House of Commons on the previous night. On Friday morning he was found by his servant to be taken suddenly ill from an apoplectic attack. Immediate medical assistance was called in, and more than two or three medical friends saw him in the course of the day. Towards evening, however, he began to sink rapidly, and he breathed his last at midnight.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.—A deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, from the Baptist Union, and from the Protestant Dissenting Deputies of the Three Denominations, had an interview with the Viscount Palmerston at the Home Office on Friday, on the subject of the Dissenters' Marriage Acts Amendment Bill. The deputation consisted of the Rev. George Smith, the Rev. Robert Ashton, and Mr. Rice Hopkins, from the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Mr. Underhill and Mr. George Lowe, F.R.S., from the Baptist Union; and Mr. Apeley Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Josiah Conder, Mr. James Cook Evans, Mr. Joseph East, Mr. William Beddome, Mr. R. H. Terrell, Mr. Charles Reed, and the secretary, from the Protestant Dissenting Deputies of the Three Denominations. The deputation was accompanied by the following members of Parliament:—Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Milligan, and Mr. Lawrence Heyworth.

DEPUTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT have been numerous during the past week. On Friday, there was a deputation headed by Mr. Moffatt on the advertisement duty, and one also on the College of Physicians Bill from University College, and the Graduates Committee. On Monday, a formidable deputation from the Protestant Alliance, headed by the Earl of Shaftes-

bury, waited on Lord Palmerston, to present a memorial on the subject of Nunneries, praying the Queen to grant her sanction to a measure which will provide for the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights assured to British subjects. Lord Palmerston, in reply, observed, if he were to be asked for his own individual opinion upon the general question, it would agree very much with those which had just been indicated, but that it was another question how far it might be expedient to undertake the legislation at present proposed, or, indeed, any legislative measure upon this subject. That was a question of State policy, and not of individual particular opinion. Deputations from the Scotch University, and also one consisting of Dr. Candlish, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Duff, and Sir H. Moncrieff, also waited on Lord Palmerston. For aught we know the latter may have been to urge a grant of public money to the Free Church.

It is reported that Lord Harris has consented to accept the post of Governor of Jamaica.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.—The Rev. H. R. Poole Sandford, B.A., has been appointed an Assistant-Inspector of Schools under the Minutes of Council.

M. de Bille, the Danish minister in London, died suddenly, on Saturday morning last, from disease of the heart. It is a remarkable circumstance that Count Reventlow, M. de Bille's predecessor, also died suddenly, and very much in the same manner.

Law and Police.

LICENSE OF COUNSEL REBUKED.—The trial last week, at the Central Criminal Court, of John Richards, a young man, for feloniously entering the house of Mr. Crossley, a tradesman in Bentinck-street, was notable for a specimen of the license of the bar in defending a client. Richards was found in a bedroom of the house, before he had time to purloin anything; he said he expected to meet a gentleman, but his real object was quite apparent. The bedroom was in the occupation of a lady, the widow of a military officer. Mr. Sleigh, in defence of the accused, insinuated that the young man had an appointment with the lady, and called on the jury to acquit him. The Recorder condemned this attack on the character of an absent lady, made without the slightest proof. The verdict was "Guilty." A certificate was then produced to prove a former conviction for felony. Mr. Sleigh intimated that if he had been aware of the existence of a previous conviction, he should not have suggested the defence he did. The prisoner said, it was not suggested in his brief. Mr. Sleigh admitted that the defence was not suggested to him in his brief, but said that it occurred to him as a legitimate one to offer to the jury upon the facts of the case. The jury, however, joined in condemning the defence; and the Recorder more than once reiterated his strongest reprobation. The sentence on Richards was transportation for ten years.

THE ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM MR. GLADSTONE.—In the same Court, on Wednesday, William Wilson, the young man who attempted to extort money or a Government situation from Mr. Gladstone, pleaded guilty to the charge. His counsel, Mr. Robinson, stated that this plea was of the prisoner's own motion, not his lawyer's act. Mr. Robinson urged that the offender had given way to a sudden morbid desire for notoriety by connecting his name with that of a man so distinguished as Mr. Gladstone. He had since exhibited contrition, and he threw himself on the mercy of the prosecutor. Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, stated that the inquiries led to the belief that there was no collusion between the woman and Wilson. Mr. Gladstone had no personal feeling in the matter, and left the case entirely in the hands of the Court. Witnesses were called to character. Wilson is a Scotchman, and has but recently been residing in London; the witnesses spoke only of his London life. The Chief Baron said it was important that the Court, in a case like this, should know something of the early career of the accused. Mr. Robinson remarked that the prisoner could not bring witnesses from Scotland, on account of the expense. The Chief Baron said Wilson might make an affidavit in mitigation of punishment. His counsel said it should be done. On Thursday, the Chief Baron, after remarking that the prisoner's offence did not seem to be premeditated—that he did not systematically attempt by such means to gain a livelihood—passed the mitigated sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

OVER-ZEALOUS DETECTIVES.—Edwin Henry Powell, a young man, was tried for forgery, and also for "harbouring" Joseph Farrell, the Bank clerk who managed to get £2,300 from the Bank of England by forging a gentleman's name to a number of warrants for dividends. All that was made out against Powell was, that he was in the company of Farrell after the forgery, and that he had sent a man to the Bank to get a £500 note changed, the note being part of those paid to Farrell. In cross-examination, it came out that so soon as the forgery was advertised Powell went to Forrester the officer, and told him truly all that he knew about Farrell. That man was not caught, but Forrester got so closely upon his track as to seize more than a hundred sovereigns which he had left at an inn in his hurried flight. Mr. Ballantine, the prisoner's counsel, complained that the Bank authorities had not stated these facts directly, instead of leaving them to be found out in cross-examining witnesses. The Chief Baron, while commending the generally liberal spirit of the Bank, agreed in the counsel's censure. Mr. Clarkson, the counsel for the prosecution, interposed, and said that the statement

was not in his brief, and he was quite ignorant of it. He was, however, informed that it was made to the officer under circumstances likely to be prejudicial to the prisoner, and on that account alone was not given in evidence. The Chief Baron said, he did not see any excuse for not offering the evidence. They had been engaged all day in examining a multitude of witnesses, proving circumstances with the greatest possible minuteness, the whole of which were admitted by the mouth of the prisoner himself; and he was afraid the statement had been kept back by a desire so strongly entertained by detective officers, to earn a character for zeal, activity, and success, which in reality they did not deserve. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

A CURIOUS WILL was disputed last week. Mr. Auries left to his married daughter, Henrietta, some rents on the following singular and involved conditions: that she should lose the property if she had more children than one, and if none of the children lived beyond twenty-one. Henrietta had two children, both of whom have lived beyond twenty-one. The judgment is in suspense.

BETTING-OFFICES.—Henry Taylor, a respectable looking young man, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling the monies of his employers, Messrs. Bishop and Co., distillers. The counsel for the prosecution recommended him to mercy; up to a recent period his conduct had been irreproachable—he had been ruined by the betting-offices; at first he ventured a small sum, and lost; he laid heavier bets, and lost again; then he took his employers' money in the hope of retrieving his losses. The Recorder trusted that either by some act of legislature, or by the force of public opinion, places of this description would be done away with. The offence to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty was one of a very serious character; but, taking into consideration that he had been already a considerable time in prison, and that he had been recommended to mercy by the prosecutor, he would refrain from passing a sentence of transportation. He ordered the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for twelve months. —A clerk at the London branch of the National Provincial Bank of England is in custody upon the charge of stealing £100 in notes from the directors. It seems that he was brought into the difficulty by the villanous betting-offices.

A MONSTER.—A costermonger was charged at the Worship-street Court, on Friday, with frightfully brutal assaults upon his wife, and her mother. It transpired that he had been married four times, and had ill-used each wife. When the third died, he was tried and acquitted for murdering her.—Mr. D'Eyncourt fined him in the full penalty of £5 for the assault upon the wife, and another penalty of £5 for the attack upon her mother; in default, to stand committed to the House of Correction for two separate terms of two months each, one to take effect at the expiration of the other, and, in addition, to put in substantial bail for good behaviour for the succeeding term of twelve months, which was fixed at himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each. The prisoner could get neither the money nor bail, and was locked up in one of the cells, where the bruised wife shortly after presented herself with a clean shirt for him, and burst into tears upon being refused an interview with him!

THE LATE FINSBURY ELECTION.—In the Court of Queen's Bench last week a case was tried connected with Mr. Wyld, the candidate for Finsbury at the last election. Mr. Thomas Cripps was an organizer of election victories; he boasted of being able to bring up some score votes, and he had a dashing way of placarding the town with bills, having "a deal about Reform." When Mr. Gardner retired at the last election, Mr. Cripps offered his disengaged energies and preparations to Mr. Wyld. Mr. Wyld accepted them. Cripps states there was a contract to pay him £40. Mr. Wyld and his agents say not. But that he acted for Mr. Wyld was clearly proved, and the jury awarded him £10.

A LADY PLEADING HER OWN CAUSE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, a few days ago, a Mrs. Winter moved for an attachment against Mr. Wolfe, for contempt, in not appearing to answer a notice which she had caused to be served on him. Mr. Justice Crampton said the Court were of opinion that Mr. Wolfe was not guilty of any contempt in not answering the notice, as there was no charge for him to answer. The motion should, therefore, be refused. Mrs. Winter contended that Mr. Wolfe had committed a contempt, and said their lordships, by their decisions upon her applications, had violated every law which they were bound to protect and carry out. Mr. Justice Crampton: I am sorry for that. If we have done so it was unwittingly. Mrs. Winter: I will have your lordships brought before both Houses of Parliament [laughter]. Mr. Justice Crampton: If we are summoned by Parliament we may attend. Mrs. Winter: And I will have an act passed to compel you to grant this application [laughter]. Mr. Justice Crampton: Should such an act be passed we will immediately grant the application. Mrs. Winter: What is your decision now? Mr. Justice Crampton: We say no rule on the motion. Mrs. Winter (throwing a brief across the table in the usual bar fashion to the registrar's desk): Mr. Duff, mark no rule on my brief [great laughter, in which a number of ladies, who happened to be in court, joined heartily]. Mr. Duff having obeyed Mrs. Winter's command, and handed the brief, she left the court.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY is making vigorous and successful efforts. It has estates at Forest Hill and at Chertsey, near the Camp. During nine months it has issued 4,500 shares, representing a capital of £225,000, on which £35,000 had already been paid. It has purchased entirely ten estates.

Ireland.

The Dublin Exhibition proceeds prosperously. Each day there is a perceptible increase in the number of visitors; and the expected arrival of steamers and railway trains, with large excursion parties, will have the effect of very considerably swelling the number. On Thursday the number of admissions was 8,742; on Friday it was swelled to 9,432.

The *Weekly Telegraph* broadly insinuates that the camp at Chobham, with its 10,000 soldiers, has been got up for the sensible purpose of injuring Mr. Dargan's project by keeping away visitors from Dublin!

The reports respecting the crops are satisfactory. If there be any exception it is to be found in the complaint that there is still a little too much drought; and in a report which is mentioned in the *Cork Examiner*, that in some of the western districts of South Munster, the old disease has manifested itself in the potato in a slight degree. It is added, however, that the symptoms vanished after some rain. Irish agricultural reports may be epitomised in the following sentence of a letter from a central locality:—"The crops of every description, particularly the potato crop, were not for many years back in so forward and luxuriant a state at this season of the year as at present, nor with a promise of so early or such an abundant harvest."

The Roman Catholic soldiers attending mass on Sunday week, at Waterside Chapel, in Londonderry, were ordered out of the edifice, on the priest, the Rev. Archdeacon McCarran, commencing a harangue on the nunnery question.

INCREASED CULTIVATION OF COTTON AND SUGAR IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES.—On Wednesday night a lecture on this subject was delivered at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, by Stephen Bourne, Esq., formerly stipendiary magistrate in Jamaica. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Portman, from illness in his family, J. Hinde Palmer, Esq., presided. The lecturer stated that we had in our West India colonies fifty-four and a half million acres of land, for the most part suited to the growth of sugar, cotton, coffee, and provisions; that by means of thorough drainage, an improved method of manufacturing sugar, and the establishment of industrial schools, in which the plantain fibre might be worked out, and fitted for market, nearly a million a year might be saved to these colonies. A plan of the draining-plough, the invention of Mr. Fowler, and a cane-juice evaporator, by Mr. Bessemer, with samples of sugar, were then exhibited. The lecturer was exceedingly well received, and a committee appointed to carry into operation the plan proposed, it appearing that sufficient cotton and sugar may be produced, with the aid of cattle and implemental labour (the consequence of thorough drainage), to supply the British market, without resorting to the slave-owners of America, Brazil, or Cuba, and that without violating in any degree the principle of Free-trade.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CABIN-BOY.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* has a notice of an extraordinary youth who fell last week into the hands of the River Tyne police. His name is Alex. Hallonbury, aged twelve years, the cabin-boy of the "Helios," a Russian vessel then waiting in the Tyne for America. The lad had run off from the vessel, and was captured by the police, who overtook him at Middlesborough. This extraordinary child is a native of Wiburg, and has been at sea since he was nine years of age. His father died when the boy was ten weeks old. In his short life the boy has visited Seville, Cadiz, London, Leghorn, Falmouth, and the Tyne, and made a long trading voyage in a schooner to the sea of Azoph. He was never at school in his life, notwithstanding which he can talk five languages—English fluently, and writes a good steady hand. His mother is a Fin, and can talk six languages; he learnt four from her, but the English he picked up in London, while his vessel was in a graving dock repairing. The captain of the vessel, a kind-hearted man apparently, has no fault to find with the boy, except, as North-country mothers would say, that "he is hempy and mischievous," and defies the cook and steward, his chief, who is no linguist. The little fellow has gone off with the vessel to America.

THE SILVER WEDDING.—It is a general custom in Germany, when a married pair have attained the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding-day, for the event to be publicly celebrated by their friends, in many instances by music and a torchlight procession. An entertainment of this kind occurred last evening in Greenheys. About half-past eleven o'clock a party of gentlemen proceeded from the Athenæum to the residence of Mr. S. J. Samson, in Loyd-street, to herald in the dawn of this happy epoch. On their arrival before the house, a great number of variegated lanterns were lighted, and a brass band, under the direction of Mr. Gledhill, performed a variety of popular airs. Soon after 12 o'clock an address was delivered, expressive of regard, and the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Samson might live to enjoy the golden wedding (the 50th anniversary), coupled with a wish that the same friends might be spared to participate in its celebration. The lanterns, which were borne on sticks about 3 feet long, created considerable interest in the neighbourhood, where Mr. Samson is highly respected. —*Manchester Examiner*.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATHS.—On Tuesday, Henry Yeo, a carpenter, of Puckeridge, near Corsham, was found, about twelve o'clock in the day, in a well in his garden, by his wife, who called a young man, named Barton, working in the same garden, to help her to lift him out. The feet of the poor man were resting on the boards at the top of the well, the rest of his body being under water,—his head downwards. The

woman and Barton each took hold of a leg, but while in the act of raising him, the poor woman herself fell to the ground dead, arising from a ruptured vessel of the heart or brain and from excitement. The young man, not being strong enough to hold Yeo up alone, was obliged to let go his hold and get further assistance. Three or four men ran from the large stoneworks near, and, in a few minutes, he was taken out and laid on his stomach on the ground, with his head hanging over the well, but though he seemed to breathe, he shortly expired. Yeo, about a quarter of an hour before he was found in the well, was intoxicated, and in company with his wife.

A PLEASURE VAN ON FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon a pleasure van, which was returning with a party from Hampton Court, in crossing Wimbledon Common, took fire from one of the party dropping some lighted tobacco amongst the straw at the bottom of the vehicle. The straw blazed up furiously, and set fire to the curtains. Some of the females had their clothes burnt before they could get out, but fortunately no one sustained serious injury.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 22.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We learn from St. Petersburg, 14th inst., that no final resolution as to the occupation of the principalities will be taken until the answer of the Porte to the last intimation is received at St. Petersburg.

Direct despatches from Vienna state that the *Journal de Constantinople* received there contains the promised firmans, assuring and extending the privileges of all the Christian communities.

The *Pays*, *Journal de l'Empire*, has an article stating that Turkey will be left to decide whether a *casus belli* has or has not arisen in the occupation, but as Turkey will be guided by the advice of France and England, this does not say much.

Generals Klapka and Liebnig have, it is said, offered to Redschid Pasha to form a corps of 30,000 Hungarian and Polish emigrants. The offer has not yet been accepted, neither has it been refused.

Advices from Constantinople, dated June 8th, state:—"The Prince Mirza Mohammed has arrived from Teheran on a special mission from the Shah of Persia. Two regiments on the model of the Chasseurs de Vincennes are forming in Turkey. They are destined for service in the Balkan. The last French steamer has brought 40,000 muskets for the Porte. 2,000 gunners have left for Varla and Shumla."

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE INCOME-TAX.

In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, a tax for which, in the present condition of the finances of the country, it was impossible to find any substitute, and which the Government had, therefore, resolved to reimpose, with certain modifications, for a period of seven years. With respect to the feeling, which had become widely spread, that a difference should be made in taxing precarious incomes and realized property, it had been found impossible to legislate so as to meet that feeling, though it had been adopted as a principle by the late Government.

The Earl of DERBY would not oppose the second reading of the bill, because it was quite impossible to dispense with the money brought into the Exchequer by this most objectionable tax. The noble earl then stated his objections to the tax as reimposed by the Government, and concluded by declaring that he only submitted to it because he believed it to be an inevitable impost, and one which, after these repeated renewals, he did not believe would ever be taken off.

Lord BROUGHAM pointed out several anomalies in the tax, in which line he was followed by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time, after which their lordships adjourned.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR PROPERTY.

In the House of Commons, the Marquis of BLANDFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of episcopal and capitolary property, which, he said, was calculated to strengthen the foundations and enlarge the fabric of the Established Church. The primary object of his bill, he said, was to supply the deficiencies of the parochial system, in the improvement of which the episcopacy and the chapters were interested, and he proposed to transfer the entire management of episcopal and capitolary property to that portion of the Ecclesiastical Commission which a recent act constituted Estate Commissioners. The effect of modern legislation had been to limit the incomes of the dignitaries of the Church, and it seemed to follow, he remarked, as a necessary consequence, that the management of the property should be entrusted to other hands. He then proceeded to show the advantages which he believed would accrue from his proposition, if adopted, in connexion with the vast spiritual requirements of the present day, upon which he dwelt at some length, indicating the numbers of the parochial clergy labouring in poor and populous parishes, with very small endowments or stipends, and insisting upon the anomalies and evils resulting from this state of things. In some districts, in which new churches were imperatively required, no funds whatever had been provided, and the appropriation of a

portion of the Church revenues to this purpose would invite and stimulate private contributions. The sum required, he said, for supplying the pressing wants of the Church was £351,000, and he gave a series of calculations which would show that, under a wise administration of the episcopal and capitolary revenues, there would be a surplus applicable to those wants amounting to £445,000. In conclusion, he stated, that he proposed to invest the Estate Commissioners with the legal control over the property for the purpose of management only, without affecting the fee, or taking it out of the possession of the corporations; and he detailed the general nature of the provisions and machinery by which the object of the bill would be worked out.

Lord J. RUSSELL heartily assented to the introduction of the bill, but thought, looking at the proposition itself and its details, that it would be far better that the House should see the bill before it entered upon the discussion of a measure, many parts of which were of very great importance.

Mr. HUME expressed his satisfaction at the speech of the Marquis of BLANDFORD, although he did not agree with all his propositions. Mr. HEADLAM cordially concurred in the object of the bill. Sir B. HALL congratulated the Church upon the progress made in the reform of its abuses.

After some brief remarks by Mr. EWART, Mr. J. FERGUSON, Mr. PELLATT, Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, and the Marquis of BLANDFORD, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. M. CHAMBERS rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the seizure, by two officers of Customs, of certain watches and other articles, the property of Lucien Marchant, in February, 1852, and was stating the particulars of the case when the House was counted out, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA.—The "Atlantic" steamship brings advices from New York to the 11th inst. The *New York Herald* states that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, had received despatches by the last steamer relative to the fishery and reciprocity question, and urging the matter upon the attention of the United States Government. Mr. Buchanan was desirous of having the negotiations transferred to London. Dreadful riots had occurred at Quebec and Montreal on the occasion of Father Gavazzi's lectures. He lectured on the 6th at Quebec, and many persons were injured by the mob. Father Gavazzi was himself thrown out of the pulpit, and received a severe cut on the head, and another on the face. On the 9th he gave a lecture at Montreal. The Catholic portion of the community became furious, the military were called out, and were ordered to fire on the mob, when seven persons were killed, six mortally injured, and ten severely wounded. Telegraphic accounts state that there was great excitement at Montreal on the 10th. The "Leander" frigate, with the Earl of Ellesmere, the royal commissioner appointed to represent the English nation at the New York Exhibition, on board, arrived at New York on the 10th inst.

MESSERS. MACKENZIE AND TURNER UNSEATED.—The committee on the Liverpool election reported to the House, yesterday, that these gentlemen were not duly elected, that an extensive system of bribery and treating prevailed on their side alone, but they do not recommend the suspension of the writ or any further inquiry. The expense of the investigation is estimated at £15,000.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Bagshaw was yesterday elected for Harwich, by a majority of 25, the numbers being:—Bagshaw, 140; Fraser, 115. The nomination for Chatham took place yesterday, and the show of hands was in favour of Admiral Stirling.

THE IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM.—Dr. Paul Cullen and the Ultramontanists have achieved a decisive victory over the supporters of national education. The result of Friday's deliberations at the board has leaked out through the columns of the *Evening Mail*, wherein it is "recorded with shame" that the warfare waged against Archbishop Whately's *Evidences of Christianity* has been successful. The work, in fact, is "rejected, expunged," by an overwhelming majority of ten to one, from the list of books used in the National Schools. It further transpires that "the Presbyterian Commissioners fought under the scarlet banner of Archbishop Cullen," and that the task of conducting the opposition fell exclusively upon the shoulders of Mr. Blackburne, the ex-Chancellor of Ireland. It is thought that Archbishop Whately will withdraw from the board.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—A public meeting in connexion with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held in the Town Hall on Monday; Mr. T. Bazley in the chair. Mr. Bright was the principal speaker, and moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting cannot discover in the bill which her Majesty's Ministers have brought before Parliament even a latent hope that their project for the future government of India will provide any sufficient remedy for the glaring omissions of the past, inasmuch as the system is not reformed in any essential degree, and no security can be found in it for an active development of agricultural resources, or that an adequate portion of the revenue shall be applied to the much-needed internal amelioration of the country, instead of being, as heretofore, wholly lavished on territorial aggrandisement.

The discussion at the India House was resumed yesterday, and after a great many speeches, the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

The supplies of Grain and Flour continue very limited, but the trade is dull to-day for every article except Oats, which are in request at an improvement from Monday's quotations of 6d. per quarter.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 1,080 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 3,890 qrs. Barley—English, — qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 780 qrs. Oats—English, 1,220 qrs.; Irish, 1,405 qrs.; Foreign, 1,170 qrs. Flour—English, 1,410 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 1,830 sacks.

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Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853.

SUMMARY.

THE feverish state of the public mind will be somewhat calmed down by the intelligence that the threatened occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia is to be delayed till the answer of the Porte to the last *ultimatum* of the Emperor has been received at St. Petersburg. If the refusal of Turkey to accept that demand had, as was expected, been followed by an order from Prince Menschikoff for the Russian army to cross the Pruth, we should probably by this time have heard of that event. The new delay will leave the question open for at least another fortnight, and thus afford the Czar a longer interval for reflection on the consequences of his present policy, and for ascertaining the views of the Western Powers.

We are yet without any authoritative information of the course which will be pursued by the Cabinets of the Tuilleries and St. James's in the event of the occupation of Moldavia. The tone of the Paris press has, during the past week, been very warlike and determined, but if we are to take the *Pays* as the exponent of French policy, that Government will be guided by the interpretation put upon that act by the Porte. It would seem from this announcement that Louis Napoleon is in no haste to commit himself. Probably he is awaiting the decision of the English Government, as yet involved in mystery. Political opponents and alarmists, as usual, make the most of the uncertainties of the moment. We also have a war-party, eager to precipitate a catastrophe for which they would not be responsible, and, probably, the first to deplore. Lord Aberdeen is represented as sacrificing the honour of England to his own pusillanimous fears, and Lord Palmerston as heading a party, whose motto is—"No concession to Russia." The Opposition journals already see in perspective the downfall of the Coalition Ministry, and Lord Malmesbury in possession of the reins of office as Secretary for Foreign Affairs! For our own part, we believe that the caution and deliberation evinced by the British Government in this trying crisis will be almost universally acceptable to the British people. The tone adopted by the *Times*, which we may perhaps regard as the semi-official organ of Government, harmonizes with that of the leading French journal. It assumes that the protecting Powers appear at Constantinople as mediators, not as belligerents, and hints rather than asserts that it will be the wiser policy of the Porte to protest against the occupation of the Principalities, and, with the support of all the other Powers of Europe, still negotiate, than to proceed to the last extremities, which would leave no hope of an adjustment until the termination of a bloody and uncertain contest.

The Russian Government has at length declared itself in a note, the substance of which we have published elsewhere. This despatch, we suppose, was communicated to the British in common with other European Governments more than a week ago. The audacious attempt to identify the professors of the Greek faith in the East with the Russian Church, and on that ground to claim for the Autocrat the right of intervention, reveals but too clearly his ulterior designs. We now see, on the authority of the Russian manifesto, that the question at issue is one of ecclesiastical supremacy, with a view to

future spoliation. But still further to isolate the Emperor Nicholas in his new position, the Sultan has published the promised firmans, granting immunities to his Christian subjects, and an amount of toleration equal, if not superior, to that claimed in the *ultimatum* of Prince Menschikoff. He is now left without a shadow of excuse for his insolent demands. We have yet to learn the result of this new step of the Porte, though the tenour of the Russian note is simply—submission or war. One last hope remains. Austria has, at the request of Nicholas, consented to employ her good offices, but, while declining to recommend Turkey to accept his *ultimatum*, she promises to endeavour to find some middle term or means of compromise between the last demand of the Russian envoy and the last conversion of the Porte.

"Mr. Keogh in the Lords" indicates that the upper House has made but a small contribution to public utility during the week. They held an unusually long and animated sitting on Friday, but it was devoted to a reckless party conflict on a mean issue. The Marquis of Westmeath revived the allegation of seditious speech by Mr. Keogh during the general election, and asked for a committee of inquiry. The Duke of Newcastle replied with much spirit, impugning the credit of the marquis's witnesses, and quoting, with effect, Mr. Disraeli's handsome admission that he should have been neither astonished nor displeased to find Mr. Keogh among his colleagues. The Earl of Eglinton provided an answer to his own affidavits by having kept silence till the knowledge obtained as a magistrate could be used by him as a partisan. The Earl of Derby, unable to deny that offers of office had been made by his subordinates to Mr. Keogh, declaimed with less than his usual force upon "the least reputable appointment under the present Ministry." At this stage their lordships were reminded of what they should have earlier remembered—that the highest court of appeal ought not to act as a court of inquisition; and so the matter dropped.—On the previous evening, Lord Brougham gave utterance, with his characteristic force, to the complaints of persons who have a conscientious objection to taking oaths; and Lord Campbell added his high authority to their demand for relief.—Last night, the Opposition acquiesced in the re-imposition of the income-tax.

The reports of the election committees' proceedings are of unabated interest, notwithstanding the substantial sameness of the incidents, and the frequent reappearance of familiar characters; everywhere beer, breakfasts, bludgeons, profligate expenditure and digital negotiation—Coppock and Brown, or Brown and Coppock. The Liverpool inquiry—the most protracted of the session, and probably the most costly, the expenses of the two parties being estimated at £15,000—has terminated in the unseating of Messrs. Forbes Mackenzie and Turner; the agents of those unfortunate gentlemen having been proved to have bribed certain specified electors—among a few thousand others—by superfluous refreshments and compensation for imaginary losses. The Berwick-on-Tweed committees have reported concerning the alleged corrupt bargaining for that seat, with an ambiguity that defies abridgment. A similar inquiry with respect to Durham city is proceeding. Harwich, retaining its endangered and much-abused privilege, has elected Mr. Bagshaw, Liberal, by a majority of twenty-five votes over Sir W. Fraser, Conservative. And Chatham, at liberty to indulge once more its political bias, will probably return to-day Admiral Stirling, who contested the borough with the recently unseated Sir F. Smith, and is now opposed by Sir Frederick's relative, Captain Vernon. Thus merrily revolves the electoral wheel of fortune!

"If camps and war be your delight," you may innocently indulge the grim passion by taking the railway to Chertsey. Within a walk of that heretofore quiet little town, an army of some ten thousand men is now encamped, every one of them dwelling beneath canvass, and most of them sleeping on the sod, through these wet days and nights of an uncertain summer. Every Tuesday and Friday, it seems, they march out, with all the pomp and precision of battle, to manoeuvre, fire, and close in sham conflict. Saturday was the anniversary of Waterloo,—but, happily, its celebration was, for the first time, left to peaceful civilians; and it was observed, with musical

honours, by an assembly of French, Germans, and Britons, in the Crystal Palace. Yesterday, however, the Queen and Prince Albert, with their royal relatives of Hanover, visited the camp, gave additional splendour to the spectacle of the day, and attracted thither some hundred thousand lookers-on.

Another town council, that of Wakefield, has added its condemnation of the Government Education Bill by the decided majority of 13 to 5 votes. The borough of Stroud has well supported the example of Leeds and Bradford, by protesting, in public meeting, against the obnoxious measure. After these decisive indications of public feeling, coupled with the lukewarmness of State-educationists in support of Lord John Ruisell's scheme and the pressure of public business, we shall be very much surprised if it be again brought before Parliament. The Peelite section of the Cabinet have thus seen the last of a bill which, if report be true, they never regarded with cordiality. But though, in this instance, facts have proved too strong for the Ministerial leader and his coadjutors, it is to be recollected, that "the snake has been scotched, not killed." The Committee of Council will still remain in operation, though the recent Minutes may be withdrawn. The National Society will continue, as heretofore, to draw from the public treasury four-fifths of the grant, now augmented to £260,000, and devote the fund to their own sectarian purposes; and we may presume that that sum will, ere long, be further increased by the addition of upwards of £150,000, obtained from the better administration of small charities. And, above all, the undefined and unconstitutional powers of the Committee will be still intact, applied with moderation by moderate men, but capable of being turned to the purposes of bigotry at the pleasure of any Tory party, which may for a time obtain a footing in Downing-street.

The movement for higher wages, which we have hitherto watched with unfeigned satisfaction, has unhappily taken the form of a "turn-out" in Stockport, and among some of the Welsh glass-workers. In both cases, the operatives appear to preserve a studied moderation in tone, as well as peacefulness in behaviour; and as the Stockport employers also profess the fairest intentions, it is to be hoped that a difference so destructive to the interests of both may speedily be accommodated.

We have inserted elsewhere, a long and interesting letter on the consequences of the establishment of the Boer Republic in South Africa—an event which, we fear, bodes no good to the native races, and threatens the destruction of missions, and the interruption of all civilizing agencies in that quarter. The subject has been repeatedly brought under the notice of the Colonial Office, but, we believe, without result. Government as well as people are naturally wearied with South African troubles, and anxious to avoid new occasions of difficulty. We fear, also, that the local legislature now commencing operations at the Cape, will be anything but favourable to the rights of the aborigines. To prevent the evils anticipated by Mr. Stuart, we see no other remedy than public opinion in this country. That, if properly expressed, will direct the moral influence of the Home Government in support of the native races, and procure the intervention of the Cape colonists, who are under a debt of obligation to the British people which, we have no doubt, they will be anxious to pay.

In two of our West Indian colonies, long-budding mischief has suddenly ripened. The Legislatures of Jamaica and Dominica have quarrelled with their respective Governors, and besought their recall. In the former case, supplies have been refused, and Lord John Russell has promised an early statement of Ministerial intentions—probably not without unpleasant recollections of old Jamaica difficulties.

From the East we have again intelligence of protracted war. Hostilities with Burmah are likely to be recommenced, and a descent on Ava resolved on—it is believed, by water. The prospect of a re-settlement in China is put back by the reverses of the rebels; but, we are glad to learn, no foreign Power has been committed, by overt acts, to either side in the quarrel.

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

WITH the exception of Wednesday, and last night, the Succession Duty Bill has engrossed the whole time of the House since our last notice.

Very slowly, but very steadily, it passes through committee, unaltered, as yet, by the powerful and protracted opposition to which it has been exposed. Four nights have now been consumed in the discussion of its several clauses—and out of upwards of fifty, not above twenty have been got through. On each occasion, the general cast of proceedings has been the same. The opposing forces are not led by Disraeli, who, indeed, has, for the most part, been not merely silent, but absent. Nor have we noticed Lord Stanley among the malcontents. Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Sir John Pakington appear to conduct the opposition—but they are ably seconded by several Tory lawyers and country gentlemen, and are occasionally strengthened by a stray speech or vote from the Ministerial side. Meanwhile, the House is but thinly attended until after eleven o'clock, when it begins to fill up, and to become noisy and clamorous. Certainly, from the state of the benches on the left hand of the Speaker, no one would conjecture that the matter of debate is a Bill which, more than any other proposed during the last twenty years, puts the proprietors of land on a similar footing with the other tax-paying classes of the realm. We shall not notice here the successive amendments which it has been attempted to force on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but which, hitherto, he has been able to resist. We prefer stating a few impressions which have been made upon our own minds during the long sittings of the Committee on this Bill.

We think it would be impossible to have sat through these apparently interminable discussions without acquiring a high notion of the singular aptitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his office. The question necessarily involves a vast multiplicity of details of great delicacy, and must have required for their adjustment a very wide range of information, and a spirit of conscientious fairness, not often found in the same individual. Mr. Gladstone has made himself master of the whole subject. He is never at a loss. He seems to have carefully gone over the entire breadth of the question, to have taken all its bearings, to have weighed whatever was to be urged on either hand, and to have deliberately come to a decision, influenced only by the preponderance of reasons before him. Nothing comes upon him at unawares. He never appears to have got beyond his depth. Whether he has to meet a formal amendment, or to answer an *impromptu* inquiry, he is ready, clear, and decided. Such is his mastery over his materials, so lucid and logical is his mind, and so marvellously apt is he to give precise and pleasing expression to his thoughts, that his observations are always fresh, and, even in committee, he often rises insensibly into eloquence. To these qualifications he adds a charming suavity of temper, which, however, although it tempers the asperity of debate, never degenerates into imbecility of purpose. He knows precisely what he contends for, and he firmly pursues it, undismayed by faction, unswayed by flattery. Whether his physical strength and patience will hold out to the end remains to be seen. At present he has given to the world a very high illustration of a statesman who, to boldness of conception adds the practical sagacity, the indomitable industry, and the moderation of temper necessary to give it effect.

Another thought has crossed our mind more than once during these discussions in committee—namely, the serious disadvantage under which, even in the present House of Commons, any party must labour, whose demands are not based on even-handed principles of justice. The compact array opposed night after night to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, includes many men of acute minds, of strong will, of practical shrewdness, and of good speaking powers. But they make no way—they create no sensation—they evoke no sympathy. Why? Because the measure which is now being meted out to them, is, after all, but a milder form of that which, with their concurrence, has been dealt out to the owners of personalty, for the last sixty years. It is too late for them now to cry out against the harshness and impolicy of a tax on Successions. Every one sees that they never discovered these bad qualities of the impost until it came to be applied to themselves. Their patriotic reclamations, therefore, fall to the ground unheeded. They felt no commiseration for others—they obtain none for themselves. Indeed, it is remarkable with what steadiness and determina-

tion the whole of the more advanced section of Liberals go out into the lobby with Ministers, to negative the proposed amendments of complaining country gentlemen. They are now exhausting the penalties of past selfishness.

Yet another thought has been obtruded upon us during these protracted discussions. How narrowly proposals of taxation are sifted by those who will have to pay it! The landed interest is well-represented in the House of Commons—if it had been otherwise, should we have had such a minute dissection of the Succession-duty Bill? Suppose the working classes to have been proportionately represented, would any Chancellor of the Exchequer have been able to lay on such a load of indirect taxation as is borne by the country even now, after many and considerable mitigations have been effected? If any man would see what Industry loses by being excluded from a fair share of political power, let him watch the course of debate on this Succession-tax. Why, had one-tenth of the interest been felt in preventing the imposition of other taxes, far more objectionable in principle, and far more oppressive in operation, we should not now have had to complain of the Taxes on Knowledge, nor of the Soap-duty, nor of many others which still bear unequally on the working classes. But when these taxes were laid on those classes were unrepresented. They are but partially and feebly represented in the present day—and hence few care to protest against what little concerns themselves. One of the first fruits of a new Reform Bill, however short it may fall of complete political justice, will, undoubtedly, be a further and bolder modification of our financial system.

Last night, the Marquis of Blandford obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation and application of Chapter and Cathedral property. We will not venture to describe the outline of his measure of Church Reform, seeing that, in consequence of the hum of conversation which prevailed during the greater portion of his speech, we were unable to catch it very distinctly. We prefer to leave the matter untouched until the bill is in our hands. Lord Dudley Stuart was down on the notice paper, for a motion in favour of shortening the duration of Parliaments. The noble lord, however, under the advice of Mr. Hume, and in the certain prospect of a "count-out" if he proceeded, withdrew his motion for the present, reserving to himself full right to deal with the question at a future time as expediency may determine.

THE BALLOT DEBATE.

ADMITTING the sincerity of the opposition to the ballot—which it is difficult to do in the case of some, especially of the silent ones—we can only say, that the recent debate on Mr. Berkeley's motion strikingly illustrates the impotence of argument against prejudice and interest. It is not often that we impute insincerity—as rarely that we cannot see a good deal to be said on both sides of a question; but in this instance we must really attribute the general reticence and feeble speech of the Ministerial majority, to the consciousness of a bad cause, or the self-delusion of sentiment in alliance with party interest.

Mr. Berkeley's case was a very simple one:—Bribery and intimidation are frightfully prevalent at Parliamentary elections: substitute secret for open voting, and you render the former much more difficult than at present,—the latter, just impossible. The proposition is so nearly self-evident, that the most inventive speaker on its behalf can only multiply illustrations of it—while its most ingenious opponent can have no hope of making an effect but by distracting attention. This was attempted in the debate of Tuesday se'nnight, but with signal ill-success, because the advocates of the ballot had wisely refrained from promising in its name more than its adoption can be relied on to accomplish. Mr. Berkeley, throughout the whole of his lively speech, exposed himself at no single point to the charge of indulging illusory expectations—of asking the House to legislate for the remedy of confessed evils by the enactment of unlikely means. He did not pretend that a mechanical device would convert venal voters into conscientious ones, or the timid into high-minded—but simply, that it would interpose an impediment to the craft of the tempter, and a shield from the will of the tyrant. It was in vain, therefore, that Mr. Sidney Herbert argued

the possibility of bribing by wager—in vain that Lord John Russell evoked the heroic shades of Elliott and Sydney. Every one of their hearers must have felt that, however acceptable to the Coppocks and Frails might be the suggestion of a method of baffling the ballot, it constituted no objection to putting a difficulty in the way of that ingenious tribe—and that, however melancholy the decay of national spirit since the days when the freeholders of Bucks escorted Hampden to Westminster Hall, Mr. Berkeley's motion might still be a necessary supplement to the Chandos clause.

There is absolutely nothing new to be said upon the abstract question. The field of argument is swept clean. Debating, in and out of Parliament, is simply speaking against time. In failing to propose, or even hint at, any remedy for bribery and intimidation beside the ballot, Lord John Russell commits himself to its concession next year. In introducing the great Reform Bill of 1854, he will, doubtless, speak just as strongly as he did yesterday se'nnight against secret voting—but we have little doubt that he will announce the surrender of his objections to the will of his colleagues, and the state of the constituencies. The completed reports of the election committees and commissions, will afford abundant pretext for the change of opinion; and the interval of time, an opportunity of redressing the balance of political power. The probable effect of the ballot upon the state of parties—the widespread revolt against landlord and clergy politics, the revelation of genuine popular opinion respecting certain great Parliamentary reputations, it would produce—the utter extinction of Whiggism, by the absorption of the representation between Conservatives and Radicals, to which it would tend—these, it is impossible not to believe, are the real reasons for its rejection. Lord John did not, this session, repeat the avowal of his belief that the adoption of the ballot would endanger the Church, Throne, and Aristocracy—but the foreboding was visible beneath the more guarded language of his recent speech; and who can doubt that his lordship would prefer the wound should be at once inflicted and medicated by his own hand, to that of some rough and plebeian politician?

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS REPORT.

It is now two years and nearly three months since the inhabitants of the British isles were numbered in one night. We had to wait some twelve months for the knowledge of the grand totals—and we may have yet to wait as long for the complete results. A very cursory inspection of the two enormous volumes of Report and Appendix just issued, suffices, however, to account for, though not to reconcile us to, the delay. So large and elaborate a production must needs involve much of time as well as of labour. Of its bulk, we can convey an idea only by the statement that each volume contains nearly a thousand folio pages, closely printed, and almost exclusively tabular, besides numerous maps and diagrams. Of its minuteness, some notion may be formed from the fact that a rock on the coast of Fifeshire, inhabited on the night of March the 30th by only a solitary human being, is duly classified and indexed. As the work itself will be accessible to but very few of our readers, we may be doing a general service in re-producing here some of its more interesting statements.

Foremost among these we must place the account of the fact itself—the description of the machinery by which the feat of numbering more than twenty-one millions of people within twelve hours was accomplished. Of course, a vast and minute division of labour was the first requisite—and the second, a nice division and subdivision of territory. In England and Wales, the Poor-law and Registration systems offered the basis of both these machineries; but in Scotland, where neither existed, recourse was had to the county and municipal authorities. The country south of the Tweed was already divided into 624 districts and 2,190 sub-districts—it was further subdivided, for the occasion, into 30,610 "enumeration districts," each district being assigned to one enumerator. In Scotland there were constituted 7,873 such districts—and, in the "islands of the British seas," by their respective lieutenant-governors, 257 enumeration districts. To the 38,740 enumerators, seven millions of blank forms, weighing nearly forty tons, were issued (the total weight of paper, printed and blank, de-

spatched from the central office, exceeded fifty-two tons). Every householder will remember how the enumeration of inmates of dwelling-houses was accomplished. It may be news, however, to most, that the enumerators were also required to make search through the lanes, fields, and roadways, for any that might there be asleep, or *en route*;—and that the estimated number of these was 18,249. There was a special provision for the counting of policemen, miners, bargemen, and travellers. British subjects abroad were included in the calculation: if soldiers or sailors, the task was comparatively easy; if residents or travellers, independent agency had to be relied on, and the returns are proportionably untrustworthy. The enumerators, in all cases, were instructed to "make a note" of circumstances exciting their observation; and among a number of interesting facts thus obtained is this,—that to elude the enumerator, a whole tribe of gypsies struck their tents and decamped on the appointed night.

Next in interest to the machinery employed, are the new definitions to which it was found necessary to resort. What is a house?—what is a family?—what a town?—were considerations even more important to the authors of these volumes than curious to their intelligent readers. Is there "a family" where there are no children? Does the unmarried or widowed householder, living in solitary state with his servitors, however numerous, constitute that primeval corporation, that little commonwealth of human affections—"a family"? Are even husband and wife, if childless, or living in separation from their offspring, entitled to a designation so comprehensive? Is the stranger who lodges in your house—who may or may not even have a place at your board—to be numbered as one of the mysteriously connected group? The difficulty seems to have been rather evaded than solved—for we find the word "occupier" employed in the census of 1851, where the phrase "head of family" was used in former censuses. As to what constitutes "a house," the Registrar-General and his coadjutors were more decided. They determined, against the authority of precedent, that only buildings standing alone, or separated by party walls, should be considered as "independent dwellings"—thus bringing within the same category a house in Edinburgh High-street, with its eight or ten "flats," occupied each by one or more families, with the Highland hut tenanted only by a shepherd and his dog. They are good enough to favour us with the grounds of their decision,—and it appears that they were influenced by the remarks of Dr. Carus, a German traveller, on the Englishman's peculiar love of home; which they support by the testimony of Tacitus to the ancient Saxon predilection for isolated over conglomerated habitations. Of the formation of towns, they give at once the natural history and the historical account.

We have mentioned incidentally, that an island containing but one inhabitant has its place in this remarkable volume, distinctly as the capital itself. Perhaps the most novel fact contained in the entire Report—the most surprising revelation of these two thousand folio pages—concerns the geographical districts of which this Scottish Juan Fernandez is one. How many of us have even thought of "the British isles," as five hundred in number? Yet such is the case—and 175 of those islands are something more than rocky prominences, the abode of sea-fowl, or the base of a light-house. There are two islands having each a solitary inhabitant—Inchcolm, on the coast of Fife; and Little Papa, one of the Shetland group. There are twenty-three with less than ten inhabitants each—among them, Inch-Keith, which every one who has ever looked from the Calton Hill, or sailed on the Frith of Forth, must have observed; but few suspected to afford a dwelling-place to nine persons. Seventy miles away from the western Hebrides, is the island of St. Kilda; of which so curious and suggestive an account is given from the enumerator's notes, that we must quote it almost entire:—

"It rises 1,500 feet above the waves. Rocks and inaccessible precipices surround it, except at one point on the north side, where there is a rocky bay; and another on the south-east side, where there is a landing-place which leads up to the village of St. Kilda, a quarter of a mile from the sea, on the sloping base of a steep hill. This is the only inhabited place in St. Kilda and three other islands of the group, which are the resort of the sea-fowls, that, with fish and small patches of land, furnish employment and food for the inhabitants. The population has not before been stated, and has probably

never before 1851 been officially enumerated. It was found to consist of 32 families in 32 houses, and of 110 persons; of whom 48 were males, 62 were females. The 33 Gillies, 23 M'Donalds, 20 M'Quins, 13 Fergusons, 9 M'Crimons, 9 M'Kinnons, 2 Morrisons, and 1 M'Cleod, were all born on the island, except one woman, aged 35, a M'Donald's wife, who was imported from Sutherland. The number of men between the ages of 20 and 60 is 25, and the number of women of the same age is one more, or 26; of the children under 20 there are 22 males, 30 females; one old man is above the age of 70, 6 women are more than 60 years of age, one has attained the age of 79. There are 19 married couples on the island, 2 widowers, 8 widows, 5 unmarried men, 5 unmarried women of the age of 20 and under 46. The men are all called 'Farmers and Birdcatchers' in the schedule; each 'farmer' occupying about three acres of land. Eight females are described as 'weavers' in 'wool.' The mildness of the air covers the island with verdure; but the crops of bere and oats are often destroyed by terrific storms. The proprietor sends a yearly supply of meal to the island, without which, the minister of Harris states, they would often be in want, notwithstanding the little crop, the sea-fowl eggs, and all the resources of the place. He refers to a tradition, 'that the population of the island has been stationary for 200 years; sometimes falling below and sometimes exceeding 100 souls. 'The great majority of the infants die of what they call the 'eight days' illness.' Several children were born in the last twelve months, but only two are living; and there have been two deaths during the last year.' This differs from other information; for it is stated in the 'Gazetteer of Scotland,' that the number of adults in the island was at one time reduced to four by small-pox; and cholera, in the first epidemic, was fatal in this remote region. The dwellings of the poor people, who breathe the purest air of the sea and sky out of doors—in St. Kilda and in all the Western Isles—are left, through their ignorance, dirtier than the dens of wild animals. There is a manse and a church, but no medical man—no clergyman—resident in the island."

These last sentences have brought us, unwittingly, to the true interest and significance of these huge compilations. Not alone, or chiefly, to supply curious knowledge, or to stimulate the imagination, but to advance a sublime science and promote universal interests, was all this labour of collection and analysis, of detail and generalization, undertaken. That we may know the rate of human increase in these islands, and the means of human subsistence—in other words, that we may better understand, and correctly apply, the laws of population and of wealth; as yet deplorably little apprehended—was the motive for the performance of an operation which, undertaken in another spirit, is recorded to have brought down the Divine displeasure upon a saintly monarch and a favoured people. As yet, we are but upon the margin of the volumes in which the results of this process are contained. We may return to them again and again with interest and profit;—and there will still remain the more important disclosures that concern the occupations, religion, and education of the British people.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE crisis in the affairs of Turkey is the great topic of the day, and supplies the daily journals with abundant materials for leading articles, which throw further light on the history of the negotiations preceding the rupture. It would seem that the *Morning Herald* here, as the *Journal des Débats*, and the Legitimist journals in Paris, treats the question from a Russian point of view. Inspired, probably, by information supplied from the Russian Embassy, the *Herald*, on Monday in last week, preferred a serious charge against the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Clarendon, and repeated it on Tuesday, in a condensed form:—

The position that we laid down yesterday—that Lords Clarendon and Aberdeen were made acquainted with the intentions of Russia, and fully approved of them, long before their attempted performance, is one from which we have not the slightest intention of shrinking. We know the fact to be so; and those noble lords must abide the fate which public indignation and outraged national honour may award them.

The *Times* of Thursday contained a semi-official explanation; stating that the sole basis of the demands of Russia at first was, that the Porte had offensively violated its engagements with respect to the Holy Places, by reversing, at the instance of France, the firman obtained by Russia:—

A communication was accordingly made to this effect by Baron Brunow to the British Government early in the year, and before Prince Menschikoff had set out for Constantinople. This communication was addressed, not to Lord Clarendon, but to Lord John Russell, who was then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who has, on all occasions, shown the greatest ardour in supporting the rights of the Ottoman Empire. The Russian Minister is said to have declared on this occasion, by order of his Court, that Prince Menschikoff was about to proceed to Constantinople to obtain redress for this alleged violation of engagements; that he would be instructed not to enter into negotiations with Fuad Effendi, then Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, because that Minister was the very person to whom the Emperor Nicholas attributed the breach of faith of which he complained; that

the object of his mission was to prevent further change in the condition of the Greek Church in the East, and to settle the questions which had arisen with a just forbearance towards France—an expression clearly implying that it was to the question raised by France that the negotiation related; and lastly, that as the former firman had been revoked, Russia required an explanatory act of a more formal and solemn character to define the rights of the Greek Church for the future. To this communication Lord John Russell gave a frank and friendly answer: England had no direct interest in these firmans, and she merely expressed her readiness to promote an amicable arrangement of the dispute between Turkey and the other two powers. Far from offering any opposition to the demands of Russia on this point, which were so far reasonable and just, the British Embassy at Constantinople was instructed to support them; and, in fact, Lord Stratford did subsequently give such effectual assistance to the Russian Envoy on the question of the Holy Places that it was satisfactorily settled, and Prince Menschikoff himself addressed to Lord Stratford a letter of thanks for his support. Throughout this part of the transaction nothing was said of the general question, and much less of the treaty subsequently demanded; and we shall perhaps be able to show on some future occasion that not only was nothing said of any such pretensions, but that they were uniformly, solemnly, and vehemently denied.

Upon the arrival of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople, a further communication was made in London, purporting to convey the sense of his instructions, and some of the expressions used in the letter of credentials of which he was bearer from the Emperor of Russia to the Sultan. In this document the Emperor Nicholas appears to have stated, that in the present question he recommended to the Porte the maintenance of rights granted of old to the Christian population of Turkey, and enjoyed by them as members of a Church which is also that of the majority of Russian subjects. Such a recommendation, applied to the question then pending, which was that of the Holy Places, had in it nothing offensive to the Porte, or unseemly in the mouth of a Russian envoy. But could anything be more inconsistent with a recommendation or request of this nature than the menacing demand of a treaty to convert these rights into a matter of specific engagement? On this point, however, the most absolute silence was still observed.

The first knowledge which the British Government received of Prince Menschikoff's draught Convention, and of that part of his propositions, was not from the Russian minister at all, but from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to whom it was communicated by the Turkish Ministers on or about the 5th May. Nor is there any reason to suppose that Baron Brunow himself had any knowledge of the existence of such a convention until after it had been transmitted by Lord Stratford himself to London.

The *Herald* rejoined on Friday with a long criticism of this contradiction, which it ascribes to Lord Clarendon himself, and calls "a garbled account of the communications of the Russian Minister." The *Herald* re-asserts its original statement:—"After Prince Menschikoff arrived in Constantinople," "early in spring, Baron Brunow did communicate to Lord Clarendon the demands proposed to be made upon the Porte, and Lord Clarendon assented to the making of those demands."

On Saturday, the *Times*, in reply, supplies an omission in its first statement. The draught of a treaty, including the right of representation to be conceded to Russia on the subject of the Greek Christians, was communicated by Prince Menschikoff to Lord Stratford on the 20th of April; and the Prince withdrew it, at the remonstrance of our ambassador. The nature of this "explanatory act" was communicated by Lord Stratford to Lord Clarendon, who received the despatch in May; and it was from Lord Clarendon that Baron Brunow was thus first made acquainted with what at that time was really going on at Constantinople, not *vice versa*.

In the same article the *Times* follows up the views recently quoted by us relative to the importance of the Christian element in the Ottoman empire, and contends that Turkey, even *Christian Turkey*, can develop its destinies more freely and fully under the government of the Porte than under the truly less Christian or European régime of Russia. The support of the Christian population is regarded as being equal, at least, in importance to that of the Mussulman population, and that principle is the basis of the new measures:—

We have reason to believe that the Turkish Government contemplates the promulgation of a most important act for the protection and extension of all the religious liberties enjoyed by every sect of Christians within its dominions. This instrument, it is said, will be in the form of a public act addressed to the Patriarchs of the Churches in the East, but including in its provisions all the Christian churches, Greek, Latin, Armenian, and Protestant. As far, therefore, as a matter essentially affecting the relations of the Porte with its own Christian subjects can be the subject of an engagement to foreign powers, it will embrace the interests of all the Christian states in connexion with their respective fellow-Christians in the East, and it will remove every pretence for the separate interference of Russia in defence of the Greek clergy. Such an edict, recognising and confirming at once and without restriction the rights and immunities enjoyed now and of old by the Christian subjects of the empire, would be a charter of religious toleration; and a charter of absolute religious toleration in Turkey is the door to civil equality, and the pledge of national independence. It annihilates at a blow the pretension of Russia to religious supremacy in the East, and it places the rights of the Christian population on their natural basis; namely, the growing power and intelligence of the Christian races themselves, sanctioned by the approval and support of

all the foreign Christian powers. So that, on the one hand, it would entitle the Churches of the East to seek protection from the Government of the Porte and its ministers, rather than from the interference of any foreign state; and, on the other hand, it may gradually prepare the country for the time when the civilization and the faith of Europe and of Christ shall once more regain their ascendancy in the capital of the ancient empire of the East. The possibility of a pacific revolution of this nature reveals one of the most extraordinary changes this age has witnessed. For upwards of a century Russia has looked upon herself as the next heir to the power and the territories which were evidently slipping gradually from the hands of the Sultans, and she awaited without impatience the gradual dissolution of an empire that seemed falling into her lap. But the policy of the Turkish Government, and the rapid progress of the Christian population, Slavonian, Greek, and Armenian, have shown that nothing is less certain than this calculation. The time is indeed past when a handful of Turks could hold in absolute subjection millions of degraded Christians, whose only hope of protection and justice lay in the interposition of the foreign consuls and ministers to whom they appealed. But there is no reason to suppose that such a Christian population as now exists would look to Russia for an amelioration in its condition. In a word, in place of that violent dissolution of the Ottoman Empire which has long been the bugbear of statesmen, it might be transformed into a state more capable of good government, of national independence, and of self-defence. The conduct of the clergy in the East, of the Christian merchants, and of the population, as far as their opinions are known, in this emergency, certainly shows no disposition to side with Russia against the authority of the Sultan; and, at the very moment when an ultimatum from St. Petersburg demands a specific convention from Turkey on this subject, it is probable that the intention of the Sultan will be proclaimed, to grant, of his own free will and mere motion, a more general edict of toleration than Russia herself has proposed or required. If this intention be realized, it not only opens a prospect of future improvement and stability among the Christian populations of Turkey, but it affords the Emperor of Russia a last opportunity of withdrawing without discredit from the position he has assumed.

The *Examiner* shows that the occupation of the Principalities would be a convenient fiscal measure on the part of Russia, by which she could not only appropriate the supplies, but stop the tribute of the Porte, bring her armies to the Danube, and put Russian officers and agents in juxtaposition with the Bulgarian, and thus render a sudden march upon Constantinople much more feasible than if her line of operations continued on the Pruth.

But though Russia protests that it is not her intention to make war, there is no dissembling that war may now spring up at any moment from even the most trifling circumstances. Nothing, for example, is more probable than an insurrection in Bulgaria; and it is difficult to imagine that Turkey would be allowed to send hordes of wild Arnauts, as it did before, to repress the rebellion, while the Russians from the other side of the Danube were looking on. One of the first cares taken should be to prevent this, by an arrangement which Turkey should be compelled to enter into, along with the Powers of Europe, with regard to the Bulgarians. Let them not be made a *hospodare*, or anything of the kind. Let them have self-government, freedom of commerce, and exemption from exactions under Turkish rule. Let Bulgaria be placed in a state such as Wallachia and Moldavia may envy, instead of leaving Bulgaria to the danger of even desiring Russian intervention. There are four millions of Christian Slavons in Bulgaria. Let Turkey solve the enigma of making them contented and happy under the sovereignty of the Porte. The Slavons form the true element of force, and of future empire, in Turkey in Europe. Let these be won from Russia, not by arms, but by that free administrative and industrial development which Russia cannot give.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

According to a new work by the Viscount de Beaumont Vassy, which has just appeared in Paris, the nominal effective of the Russian army is 1,050,000 men on the war establishment, 785,000 men on the peace establishment. The real figure amounts, according to the most accurate documents, to 700,000, of whom, in case of war, 290,000 only could, according to the calculations of scientific men, pass the frontiers of the empire to make war in Europe. This is certainly a considerable figure, but the author thinks it is the *minimum*, and that, during a European crisis, the military force of which Russia could dispose beyond her territory might be still more considerable. This army costs less than it would cost any other continental power; but, nevertheless, it consumes a considerable portion of the revenue of the empire. The last revolutionary complications in Europe, by rendering movements of troops necessary, and by producing the war in Hungary, have inflicted a rude shock on the hitherto prosperous finances of the empire. A loan of 133,000,000 francs was contracted by the Russian Government in 1850 to prepare for the eventualities of the moment; but, since that period, the expenses of Russia have been reduced to a balance with the revenue. The revenues of the Russian Government are composed of the capitation-tax, the duty levied on guilds, patents, and customs, and the rent of the Crown lands. It is well known that a deposit of coin and ingots exists in the cellars of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This hidden treasure was officially estimated on the 1st January, 1850, at 99,953,361 silver roubles.

An officer of the Prussian army, whose lot in the unquiet years of 1848-9 led him to take office in Turkey, has lately published the results of the observations he made there, facilitated as they were by his position bringing him as it were "behind the scenes." As regards the Turkish army, he tells us, "the journals in Government pay there exhibit on paper a brave army of 664,000 men, ready and longing for action;" but this army is "a mere numerical estimate—a design—a plan for raising an army on the ruins

of the ill-starred army of Mahmoud II., on the foundation of the new divisions of the empire, which is as yet unexplored in thousands of square miles, and the divisions of which are still for the most part unknown to the superior officials." Exclusive of the contingents from Bosnia, Servia, and Egypt, the disposable force of Turkey, when this reformed plan has been carried out, would amount to about 340,000 men; at the present moment it would be difficult to get together 160,000 to 170,000. According to the Koran, infidels cannot be admitted into the army, recruits, therefore, can be found only in the Moslem population; among the 15,500,000 of inhabitants of Turkey in Europe, only 3,800,000 are Moslem; in Asia and Africa, out of 16,000,000, 12,000,000 are Mussulmans; for the recruiting of the arms of 340,000 men, there is therefore a population of 15,000,000, which would be quite sufficient if the system of recruiting were not so ineffective. The drilling and exercising is partly Prussian, grafted on the remains of the former French system.

"The unfolding of the Holy Banner of the Prophet would not even excite enthusiasm," our author says; and adds that, "fear is the only means that holds the Turkish army together;" and further, "that this army, which in time of war will probably amount to something more than 100,000 men, is not an army in the proper sense of the word, but a conglomerate of men on foot and armed with muskets, but no infantry—men on horseback, but no cavalry—and an excellent artillery. The great number of Turks who have been educated in the civilized capitals of Europe, and now hold high civil and military posts at home, have learned from European civilization only the untenability of the social state of their own country. The lower orders, who are still, from the Turkish point of view, uncorrupted, despise those who have been educated abroad, and call them half *Giaours*." Amongst the upper classes "the most bigoted egoism prevails. The God of the Turkish grandee is himself; his idol—gold; in the event of a war there is more to be dreaded from the enemy's pecuniary resources than from his military power."

The artillery area of the service is much more effective. It was created by the Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel von Kueckowski, known in Turkey under the name of Muchlis Bey, in the space of twelve years. The most conclusive testimony to the excellence of this arm of the Turkish force is to be found in a remark made by the Emperor Nicholas lately to the Prussian General of Cavalry, von Wrangel, upon the latter's taking leave of the Emperor at St. Petersburg, and setting off for Turkey. "When you get to Constantinople," said the Emperor, "mind you examine the artillery well, it's one of the best in Europe. We have to thank you Prussians for that. It will take hard teeth to crack that nut." The report which General Wrangel gives of the artillery corroborates the Emperor's opinion entirely. The Turks of the lower orders have an antipathy to artillery since the time when Ibrahim Pasha battered in the gate of the barracks of the Janizaries and swept down the Mollah, who was standing there with the Koran in his hand, haranguing the rebels and stirring them up against the Sultan. In the last war with Russia there were zealots found who sprang into the Russian batteries, and with their scimitars cut and hewed at the guns in impotent rage, until they were shot by the enemy, but no such evidences of fanaticism are to be expected on any future occasion.

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

In an interesting letter in the *Times*, "Anglicans" endeavours to explain how it is that England, the most powerful state of Western Europe, has not yet succeeded in settling the Turkish difficulty:—

The reason is, that we are on the side of decay against regeneration, of apathy against enthusiasm, of stolidity against acuteness, of fatalism against vigour of will, of Mohammedanism against Christianity, of Turk against Greek. Russia has, with the wisdom of the serpent, chosen the other side. We may have treaties and public law with us, but she has the hopes and aspirations of a race who, in the last quarter of a century, have progressed more than any other in the world, hardly excepting our own vaunted Anglo-Saxons.

To any one acquainted with the subject, either personally or from the writings of travellers, this will appear no exaggerated statement. The Christians of the Turkish empire are the exception to its general decay. They carry on its commercial affairs, they cultivate its soil, they are the producers of that wealth which is squandered in Mohammedan sensuality, or used for their own oppression. They are by no means the uneducated population which they are considered to be by those who take their opinions from the travellers of thirty years ago. Since the establishment of the independent kingdom of Greece education has been vastly extended; the language has been refined until, from a mere *patois*, it has become once more almost identical with the dialect of Xenophon and Demosthenes; the corruptions in the noble speech of their ancestors which centuries of oppression and floods of Slavonic immigration had introduced, have been thrown off, like impurities from the blood of a convalescent, until the language of a modern Athenian newspaper has become much purer Greek than the language of the gospels.

Not only in language, but in religion, is the same regeneration visible. The Holy Eastern Church seems destined to a great expansion in these latter days; and this constitutes the chief danger of our policy. We are throwing the Greek Christians, unconsciously on our part—unwillingly on theirs—into the arms of Russia. They wish independence; they wish a Panhellenic unity; they wish a free Government. We, with our "integrity of the Turkish Empire," forbid it. What, then, remains for them but to make the best bargain they can; to become the subjects of a despotic Christian instead of a despotic Mohammedan Power; and, at least, to escape from a rule under which their oath is not taken in opposition to that of a Turk, and where they are compelled to feign poverty in order to escape the extortion which, though not so open, is carried on as effectually and as hatefully as ever?

To this Mr. E. H. Stanley rejoins in the *Daily News*:—
Shall we, by supporting Turkey, uphold the oppres-

sion of the Christian population? I think not. To infer that the oath of the Christian is not taken in opposition to that of the Turk, is not in accordance with the daily experience of the Greek population—the law of evidence is there as fully enforced as elsewhere—to believe that Greeks or any other Christians are obliged to feign poverty to escape extortion is simply arguing for present facts upon long past data. Some of the wealthiest merchants of Turkey are Greeks. Their pecuniary means are not unknown, nor do they seek to hide them—neither are they persecuted. In whose hands are the principal Government mercantile transactions? No one at all acquainted with Turkish finance is ignorant that the wealthy Armenian merchants hold the largest portion; but the wealth accumulated thereby is neither "squandered in Mohammedan sensuality, nor used for their own oppression," as "Anglicans" would lead us to suppose.

The whole conduct of the Greek subjects of the Porte, and, indeed, that of all other non-Mohammedan residents, distinctly shows their satisfaction with the present laws of the empire.

The policy of England is not to uphold the Turk against the Greek, but, by protecting Turkey as a whole, enable her rulers to continue undisturbed that system of political and religious freedom which all parties now so fully enjoy.

The apathetic Turk is but a phrase of to-day—its fitting application is long past. All her leading statesmen are men of progress. The Sultan himself is of that party; and the daily influence of European ideas is nowhere more rapidly developing than on the shores of the Bosphorus.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—A very numerous meeting of the members and friends of the Whittington Club and Metropolitan Athenaeum took place on Wednesday evening in the large room of the institution; Mr. Mechi taking the chair, supported by Mr. Lushington, and other friends. The novelty and extent of this institution render it very difficult to manage, and its failure has more than once seemed imminent. An Investigation Committee was appointed some time since to make a complete examination of the affairs of the Club. This committee reported that the general working expenses of the institution might be greatly reduced. The Managing Committee adopted the recommendation of the Investigation Committee, and the result has been, we are informed, highly satisfactory. The Club department has been farmed out, and the expression of contentment at the manner in which the members are now supplied with refreshments was unanimous. At Christmas last, when the position of the institution was most precarious, the subscription was raised from two to three guineas a year; but the effect of this increase of rate has been not to increase, but to reduce the income of the Club. A large number of the members advocate an immediate return to the old rate of subscription; and they were warmly supported in that opinion by the chairman of the meeting, who suggested that a committee of the members should endeavour to make up the list of members to 1,000, and then reduce the subscription. Some of the most energetic members of the Club expressed their determination to follow out the suggestion. We trust their efforts will be successful;—for the failure of the first experiment in establishing a People's Club and Athenaeum would be a blow to the cause of social progress. The effect of the Club is, to bring the various sections of the middle classes into friendly communication, and, as was shown by several of the speakers, to induce economy and temperance in the members.—*Athenaeum*.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Thursday, Prince Albert laid the first stone of a building intended for the reception and maintenance of idiots, at Earlswood, near Reigate. The Bishop of Winchester, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Ebrington, and other gentlemen associated in the object, were present. An interesting part of the ceremony was the presentation of purses of money by ladies. The ladies walked past the stone, curtseyed to the Prince, and then placed their offerings on the stone. Between 300 and 400 ladies presented purses containing each the sum of five guineas. Other ladies made offerings of smaller sums. Prince Albert, in reply to a vote of thanks, said, "I have to express the great satisfaction it has given me to be able to come here to-day to take my humble part in laying the first stone of this institution. May the building arise speedily and be ready for the reception of the inmates, whose sufferings deserve so much sympathy. I have seen the old institution, and I cannot avoid saying how much I admired the judicious management of the unfortunate inmates of that institution. I most sincerely thank you for the expressions of kindness used towards me." The total amount of the subscriptions was £10,000. It appears that an appeal was made for a subscription of 100 guineas from 30 gentlemen, and 29 responded to that appeal. Mrs. Warner, the wife of Mr. Warner, M.P. for Norwich, made up the number of 30, by contributing 100 guineas. The corporation of the city of London subscribed 200 guineas.

THE "CREATION" AT EXETER HALL.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, Haydn's "Creation," preceded by Dr. Elvey's Royal Birthday Cantata, will be performed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, in Exeter Hall, in aid of the fund for completing the new wing of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. The principal vocalists will be Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Locket, and Mr. H. Phillips.

INVITATION OF KOSSUTH TO SHEFFIELD.—An application has been made to Kossuth to know if he could accept an invitation to come to Sheffield, to be presented with a testimonial. He has replied as follows:—"It is no affection on my part, but, under present circumstances, I can pledge myself to nothing, not even to being in England. If affairs were to be tranquil—if circumstances permit me—I should feel honoured to visit Sheffield, as suggested."—*Newspaper paragraph*. [This alleged reply is an impudent forgery.]

Parliamentary Proceedings.

OATHS.

Lord BROUGHAM, on Thursday, called the attention of the peers to petitions which he had presented from various religious bodies in Scotland and England, praying for some alteration of the oaths taken in courts of justice. Three sects—the Moravians, the Quakers, and the Separatists—had been relieved from the necessity of taking oaths; but all sectaries who did not belong to those bodies were still required to take an oath, or they lost the benefit of testimony. The consequences were grievous to the administration of justice. Not only might a felon escape, but an innocent person might be imprisoned. He (Lord Brougham) thought that a discretionary power should be given to the court to take an affirmation instead of an oath where there existed a conscientious objection on the part of a witness. But he objected to abolishing the swearing of witnesses altogether.

Lord CAMPBELL presented several similar petitions; and hoped the time was come when this grievance would be removed.

MR. KEOGH AND THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

According to notice given on Tuesday, Mr. KEOGH, on Thursday, offered to the House of Commons some personal explanations, excusing himself for doing so on the plea that he was not the assailant, but the assailed—Lord Westmeath and the Earls of Derby and Eglinton, having, on the previous Friday, criticised an election speech of his delivered in Ireland, and one of them—Lord Derby—having appended the remark that his (Mr. Keogh's) appointment was the most unfortunate, and least reputable, nomination made by the present Government. Being at the bar of the peers at the time, he heard the words, and therefore made some communication to the Duke of Newcastle, which resulted in his Grace retorting upon the Opposition that they should not disparage a man to whom they had themselves offered office. The allegation of having made the offer of office was applied to Lord Naas; and, in his lordship's name, a positive denial of ever having done such a thing, or been authorized to do it, had been given in "another place," and through various channels. He (Mr. Keogh) now began by remarking upon the notoriety of the fact, at the time, that the noble lord, who then held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, had sought him with eagerness immediately upon the formation of his Government—had pursued him from street to street, from house to house—had inquired after him, not of one or two, but of friend after friend. Detailing the incidents of this pursuit, he related how Lord Naas sought for him first at the Reform Club:—

The noble lord went to the Reform Club, and, having been informed that I was not a member of the club, inquired for other friends of mine there, and being informed that one of them was in the house, he waited in that great hall which, when Ministers are changing, is a sort of political encampment. I need scarcely say that the noble lord's presence there excited some small surprise [laughter]. I do not suppose that I am stating any very grave charge against the members who surround me when I say that they exhibited a justifiable curiosity in ascertaining his business. In fact, the noble lord was the observed of all observers; and it became perfectly well known, that his business in having recourse to that club was to ascertain where I was to be found, and to see me upon the business upon which he was then engaged.

Passing on to the events of the previous Friday, he told how, immediately on leaving the bar of the House of Lords, he wrote to Lord Naas, recapitulating the circumstances which had occurred in the preceding February twelvemonth, seeking to rouse his lordship's memory into a corroboration of his own statement. To that letter, sent on Friday night, he waited for an answer vainly until Monday, when he despatched another "reminder," and on Tuesday received this brief reply:—

4, Grosvenor-place, Tuesday.

Dear Sir,—I only received your note last night on my return to town, after an absence of some days. I distinctly deny that, either directly or indirectly, I made an offer of office to yourself or to any of your friends, or that I had, or that I assumed I had, authority from any one so to do. As to the interview which took place between us about the period to which you refer, my recollection of it so essentially differs from the version given by yourself, that I cannot admit its accuracy, or the deductions you seem to have drawn from it.

Truly yours,

NAAS.

Against a contradiction so explicit and positive Mr. Keogh proceeded to offer a rejoinder, which he threw principally into the form of queries addressed to the recollection of Lord Naas and Major Beresford:—

The noble lord wrote a short letter; mine was a long letter, stating facts. Did he, in passing by my statement that he had seen me twice at a club, mean to deny or to assent to that statement? Did the noble lord, when I asserted that he had written me two notes on two consecutive days, and when he passed over that statement, mean to imply that he admitted it—that he denied it, or that he forgot it? When he passed over that portion of my letter where I stated that I had jestingly said, "Do you mean to make me Chancellor of the Exchequer?" and he had replied, "I have put a serious question, and I expect a serious answer,"—did he mean to admit it, to deny it, or to forget it? [hear, hear.] Did the noble lord, when I mentioned and reminded him that he had told me that he put the question to me, and made the offer, by direction of the right honourable gentleman the member for North Essex (Major Beresford) did he mean to admit it, to deny it, or to forget it? [hear, hear.] Finally, I wish to ask the right honourable gentleman the member for North Essex whether he has forgotten the day when, taking me from outside that door (the door of the House) into the window of that division lobby, at a morning sitting, he complained of the attacks which I was making upon his Government? I stated to him that I had a perfect right to take what course I thought proper, and I expressed myself surprised at the remonstrance of the right honourable gentleman. He replied, "Of course you have, but

really we expected better things from you, seeing that Lord Derby had asked you to take office" [cheers].

Supporting his statement of the "offer" by showing that some friends of his own—Sergeant Murphy and Mr. Flaherty among others—had been told of it within the hour it was made, Mr. Keogh at length recapitulated the precise words and conditions under which he had received it. With Lord Naas he had enjoyed a long friendship, and at the time in question a prolonged conversation took place between them, wherein various subjects were discussed. In particular the prospect of his re-election for Kildare, about which Lord Naas was anxious, was mentioned, and the inquiry made whether Mr. Keogh or his political friends intended to start any opposition in case his lordship vacated by accepting office. But in the conversation the query was distinctly put, "Would you, if offered office under Lord Derby's Government, accept it?" That query he interpreted into an offer of office, and nothing else:—

Is there any politician in this House so young as to doubt the meaning of the inquiry when put by the Chief Secretary for Ireland? [cheers.] Remember, I was asked that question before Lord Derby's Government was completed. And I ask any member of the House what they think was the meaning of these words? [hear, hear.] It is just as if a man were to go to a lady and say, "If I were to ask you to marry me, what would be your answer?" [Laughter.] It would be an insult to the understanding of the House to think they would come to any other conclusion than I have stated [hear, hear].

Lord NAAS complained of the betrayal of private confidence and the perversion of friendly conversation which Mr. Keogh had permitted himself to perpetrate. To place the transaction in its true light, it was necessary to remember that a great intimacy had existed between himself and that hon. member. They had entered Parliament together, were members of the same club, shared, to a considerable extent, the same political opinions, and were in the constant habit of exchanging friendly visits and confidential intercourse. The very day before the Whigs were overthrown Mr. Keogh had promised to support his resolution respecting the Irish vicerey; and when the Derby Administration was formed, and the Irish secretaryship offered to him (Lord Naas), he naturally turned to Mr. Keogh for information, if not for help, under the anxieties which that office involved. His acceptance of office was contingent upon the chances of being re-elected for Kildare. On that subject he was desirous of obtaining Mr. Keogh's opinion, or rather of learning his intention, and the following was the result:—

We discussed, for some time, different topics connected with various interests. Amongst them was the subject of the election, and I recollect distinctly what I said to the honourable and learned gentleman. This is the question on which, with the answer to it, this whole charge is founded; and I think when the House hears them it will admit that a more serious charge was never made on such trumpery grounds [hear, hear]. I asked in perfect confidence, never thinking that the question would ever be made an engine of to endeavour to damage my character—I asked him this question, "If office had been offered to you under the new Government, would you or your friends have accepted it?" It may have been an imprudent question, but I can safely say it was not put with the intention which the honourable and learned gentleman has assumed [hear, hear]. He made an answer, which I recollect as distinctly as the question. His answer was this,—"I think that, after all that has occurred—after the part that I and my friends have taken in the overthrow of the late Government—some such offer might have been made" [loud cries of "Hear," from the Opposition]. After that we proceeded to discuss various topics connected with the prospects of party at that time, and the honourable gentleman asked me a question which I thought was rather peculiar [hear]—whether any person in authority authorized me to ask that question? [hear.] I said, "As you ask me the question, I can tell you that Mr. Beresford knew of my asking this question" [long and loud cheering on the Ministerial side]. I made that answer because I felt bound in honour to tell him the truth. My reasons were these:—I was walking in St. James's-square, and met Major Beresford; we entered into conversation, and I asked him what position with regard to the new Government the Irish party were likely to take up. I stated that I was on friendly terms with the honourable gentleman who has made this attack upon me, and that I should have no hesitation in asking him the question whether he expected office, or was disappointed in not getting office? [cheers and laughter.] The right honourable gentleman, on that occasion, made this statement to me:—"You may say, at the same time, to him, that the Government have no unfriendly feeling towards them." These formed the reasons for which, when the honourable gentleman asked me whether I was authorized to put the question, I felt bound to say that the right honourable gentleman knew I was going to ask him the question [hear, hear]. But the right honourable gentleman never authorized me to make any offer whatsoever. He never authorized me to put the question which I put; but he did authorize me to make that statement as to the friendly feeling of the Government towards the honourable gentleman and his party. The day on which this passed is important. It was the Thursday. Every office under the Government was filled on that day [cries of "Hear"]. The authorized list of the new appointments had appeared that morning in the *Times*; and it is quite impossible that the honourable gentleman, looking at that fact, could, by any construction which he might put upon my words, suppose that an offer of office was made to him. I can safely say that I put that question as a mere matter of conversation, not with any view of drawing the honourable and learned gentleman into any admission which might tell against him, but to ask him, for my own information, what were his feelings, as no office had been offered to him or his party.

Major BERESFORD corroborated Lord Naas, in the particulars of which he had any cognisance. No authority had ever been given by him to offer office to Mr. Keogh; and as a collateral proof that the conversations between Lord Naas and Mr. Keogh were

entirely unofficial was the fact that until a few hours ago, he (Major Beresford) had never learned either their nature or their result. He added some remarks, touching the conduct of the Irish party at the time and since, and complained of the tissue of misstatements which the *Morning Chronicle* had lately published, and in which he found good grounds for assigning some complicity to Mr. Keogh.

Mr. DISRAELI reminded the House that the question—there was no motion—before them involved the personal veracity of two members. It was possible, he suggested, to reconcile the facts of the case without any disparagement to either. As far as Mr. Keogh was concerned, there was no reason why office should not have been offered him by the Derby Government; some reason why he might have expected such an offer; and much reason for his interpreting the question put by Lord Naas into an absolute proposal to him to accept it. Lord Naas, on the other hand, knowing that he never intended to make such an offer; that he had no authority to make it; and that no office remained vacant to be offered, drew no such serious conclusion from his hypothesis. It was simply a case of false impression on both sides. Adverting to a collateral circumstance, namely, the remonstrance of Major Beresford against some violent diatribe delivered by Mr. Keogh, "that appeal," said Mr. Disraeli, "was prompted by an attack upon myself:—"

It seems the honourable and learned gentleman had indulged in a vein of great invective against me on one occasion [a laugh]. I appreciate and admire the talents of the honourable and learned gentleman; but so much has happened since that time that I do not exactly recollect the particular invective to which reference has been made. I am convinced, however, that the invective even of the honourable and learned gentleman, however continuous and sustained, would never have influenced me, directly or indirectly, to send him a message of the kind which seems to have been forwarded to him. I always think that invective is a great ornament of debate [laughter and cheers]; and I really hardly know how we could endure attendance in this House if our discussions were not sometimes varied, and rendered more buoyant, by that arm of eloquence [hear, hear]. I can assure the House that, although I had innocently forgotten the invectives of the honourable and learned gentleman, which seem so much to have alarmed my right honourable friend (Mr. Beresford) at that time, and which have been of great service in leading to these misapprehensions, I am confident I always listen to them with admiration, and, on the whole, with pleasure [laughter].

In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli wished the House to take the right view of a case which involved no political principle of any kind.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked, that the origin of all this discussion, the allegation that Mr. Keogh's appointment was disreputable, had at all events been extinguished by the discussion. Mr. Disraeli's compliments, and the admission that office might have been offered him by the Derby Government, had effectually disposed of that charge. It was gone, and gone for ever. Respecting the question of veracity, he considered the result most favourable to his learned colleague. He (Mr. Keogh) was perfectly justified in believing, that the question propounded to him amounted to a virtual tender of office; and Lord Naas, though conscious himself of meaning something else, had treated his friend unfairly by not allowing in his recent letters and speeches that his meaning was, at any rate, susceptible of two interpretations.

Sir J. PAKINGTON remarked, that the circumstances failed to justify the tone of triumph and sarcasm adopted by Lord John Russell. There was another issue, which his lordship had avoided. Lord Derby might doubtless have admitted Mr. Keogh to office without doing wrong; but that learned gentleman had spoken and acted in relation to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in a way which rendered his becoming a colleague of the author of that bill strange and disreputable to both parties.

Mr. KEOGH replied upon this new charge, that a motion for inquiry was pending "elsewhere," and he would meet it at the proper time.

Mr. WHITESIDE, Mr. BENTINCK, and Mr. VANE, having briefly spoken, the subject dropped.

On Friday, the subject was renewed in the upper House, the Marquis of WESTMEATH moving for a committee of inquiry into the statement, that at Moate, last summer, Mr. Keogh made a speech, the substance of which he repeated at Athlone, indirectly inciting the people to take vengeance of those who voted for Sir Richard Levinge, the opponent of Captain Magan. He read to the House the statements of two magistrates, and four "respectable persons." One version of the words imputed to Mr. Keogh was as follows:—

Boys, this is summer, and the nights are the shortest; the autumn is coming, when they will be longer; after that comes the winter, when they will be at the longest, and then will be the time to mark the man that votes for Sir Richard Levinge.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE met the motion with the most decided opposition, referring to the handsome testimony given in another place by Mr. Disraeli—"a colleague of the noble earl, the leader of his party in the House of Commons, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of his Government." After that testimony, he hoped they would hear no more of the "disreputable appointment." He charged Lord Westmeath with having unfairly brought forward the subject, having his own evidence ready, but giving the gentleman he attacked no time to collect counter-evidence. Nevertheless, Mr. Keogh had furnished him with a plain statement and corroborative testimony. He declared that he only spoke at Moate for five minutes; that he did not use the language imputed to him, nor did he ever recommend violence; that it was never in his thoughts. In this he was supported by the testimony of a gentleman who was with him at the time—Mr. McNEVIN. The Lord-Lieutenant

of the time (Lord Eglinton) was in the dilemma of either not having believed the charge, or of having believed it and taken no steps.

The Earl of EGLINTON stated, that the words imputed to Mr. Keogh had been submitted to him; he thought he applied to the law-officers of the Crown, but was not advised to proceed with it. He brought forward and read an affidavit, declaring that Mr. Keogh used the language imputed to him.

The Earl of ABERDEEN pointed out, and Lord BROUGHAM set forth with greater distinctness, that as there was a conflict of evidence, their lordships, being the highest court of criminal appeal, could not properly enter into the inquiry, and so discharge the functions of the Grand Jury of Westminster.

The Earl of DERBY said, that objection was of a technical kind. The objections to the selection of Mr. Keogh for office were drawn from his whole career; and he certainly must repeat that his was an "unfortunate appointment." Setting aside the word "seditions" in the motion, he thought the case was one that the House might inquire into. However, as Mr. Keogh and Ministers seemed satisfied, he would leave on them the responsibility of shrinking from the investigation.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE pointedly inquired how Lord Eglinton had become the depository of a State document? Lord EGLINTON said he had received it in his "private capacity." Lord CLANRICARDE demurred to this distinction. If he had been cognizant of high treason, could he have said, "Oh, I only know it in my private capacity?"

Lord WESTMEATH withdrew his motion; congratulating himself on his unshaken statement.

SUCCESSION-DUTIES AND EXCISE BILLS.

On Thursday, Sir WILLIAM JOLIFFE made a slight resistance to the motion for going into committee on the Succession-duties Bill; renewing the discussion on its principle, and arguing against its tyrannical provisions. He was ready to bow his back to the burden, but he entreated the House not to inflict it in the manner proposed. He also complained of the exemption of corporations sole. Mr. GLADSTONE must decline to re-open the discussion; and could not postpone going into committee, especially as a tacit consent had been given to that course on the previous Monday. Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. MULLINGS, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and Mr. BUCK, also complained of the bill, and that Mr. Gladstone had not replied to the "arguments" used against it on Monday. No division was taken, however, till the committee came to clause 2, describing the property which should be taxed on succession. The objection to taxing settled property was restated by Mr. MULLINGS, and replied to by Mr. GLADSTONE; and the clause was voted by 113 to 45.

Mr. MALINS pointed out an injustice which would be inflicted by the bill as it stood. Where a landlord comes into possession of property on the termination of a lease granted on lives, he would have to pay the tax; but where the lease has been granted for a term of years, he would not have to pay the tax on coming into succession. To illustrate his argument, he stated that the Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster would shortly come into the possession of immense estates, and pay no tax. Mr. GLADSTONE reminded the committee that there was no question before them. The principle of the bill, and he wished to preserve it, was to tax successions on death. The case which had been raised ought to be provided for by a separate clause, if at all. He would consider it.

Clause 3, providing that the extinction of determinable charges shall confer successions, was carried, on a division, by 171 to 100.

When clause 7 was read, Lord GALWAY moved that the Chairman should report progress. He described the bill as "downright robbery."

It might be very well for the right honourable gentleman to endeavour to please the Manchester and metropolitan parties at the expense of the landed interest; but as a small landed proprietor, living up to his income, he begged to protest against it [laughter from the Ministerial benches]. He supposed honourable gentlemen on the other side never stood up for their own interest in that House, or supported measures to increase their own property. At all events, he confessed he could see no harm in country gentlemen standing up for their own property [ironical cheers].

Colonel SIBTHORP concurred. Mr. GLADSTONE said he was sure both gentlemen must feel relieved after discharging themselves of their views of the general policy of the bill. He would not oppose the motion. Accordingly the House resumed.

On Friday, the House of Commons went again into committee on the bill, taking it up at the point where progress had been reported. There was considerable opposition, but only one division, which was carried by the customary Ministerial majority. The bill was advanced as far as clause 19.

On the motion for the third reading of the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill, Mr. CONOLLY, Mr. KNOX, Lord GALWAY, and a fraction of the Irish members—some of them, as Mr. GLADSTONE observed, whose garb betokened recent convivial occupations—opposed the motion by moving the adjournment of the House four times in succession; the minority diminishing from 34 to 18. Lord JOHN RUSSELL accused them of factiously trying to make a minority overrule the majority, and was for yielding; but Mr. GLADSTONE stood firm, and said the minority must yield. The bill was accordingly read a third time, but not passed.

There was much tumult in both committees. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON charged Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the Opposition in saying that they regarded the extension of the duty to real and settled property as "robbery," and in certain cases "plunder;" what Sir John had said only applied to a part of the bill. Thereupon Mr. GLADSTONE quoted the speech of Lord Galway, who had called the bill "iniquitous,"

a "downright robbery." In the Committee on the Excise Bill, besides the constant retorts, sneers, and angry expressions at the conduct of the minority in keeping the House sitting so long, Captain MAGAN could not refrain from alluding to the Keogh affair; charging the man who made the affidavit relied on by Lord Eglinton with being "one of the greatest malefactors that ever lived;" impugning the veracity of the magistrate who backed him; and calling Sir Richard Levinge an old woman. The House did not rise until half-past three o'clock.

On Monday, the consideration of the Succession Duty Bill was resumed in committee. Discussions—generally of little interest—took place upon most of the clauses.

Upon clause 20, which provides that the interest of a succession to real property shall be considered as an annuity, Sir F. KELLY raised an objection, and promised to draw particular attention to the clause at a subsequent stage. Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that, on bringing up the report, he should move that the succession duty should be paid within twelve months, instead of extending over the period of four years and a half.

Clause 21, which prescribes the mode by which lands, houses, ornamental timber, &c., should be valued, gave rise to a discussion, the question being, how "ornamental timber" was to be defined. Sir J. TROLLOPE moved the omission of the words relating to growing timber. Mr. AGLIONBY supported the amendment, believing it to be undesirable to tax timber, which was not only an ornament to the mansion, but to the whole country; as did also Mr. C. BRUCE, on the part of Scotland, which had been sneered at for having no trees. On a division, the amendment was agreed to by 153 to 150.

Another discussion arose upon a proviso moved by Sir J. TROLLOPE, excluding timber from the tax. It was proposed that progress be reported; but it was negatived by 157 to 119. Sir J. TROLLOPE then withdrew his proviso, on the suggestion of Mr. LABOUCHERE; and, after some further conversation, the Chairman reported progress.

EDUCATION.

The Bishop of SALISBURY, on Friday, put several questions to the Lord President of the Council as to the provisions of the late minute on education; but his reverend lordship spoke in so low a tone of voice as to be very imperfectly heard by the reporters. Among the few sentences that were audible, are the following:—

He deemed it to be of prime importance, in reference to the success of our educational efforts, that the present basis of voluntary efforts, combined with State assistance, should not be disturbed. He was the more confirmed in this opinion from having had the opportunity of seeing the view taken of the state of education in this country by a very intelligent and enlightened foreigner, M. Eugene Rander, sent on a special mission for this purpose by the Minister of Public Instruction in France. That gentleman, after a very accurate and intelligent survey of the existing state of education in this country, summed up his observations with this remarkable expression—that if he were called upon to express in a word the law of development in the United Kingdom he would define it thus—"Respect on the part of the State for voluntary efforts; confidence on the part of voluntary efforts in the State." And he then went on to urge upon the Minister of Public Instruction in France that the lesson France was to learn from the institutions of England was that of a more determined effort for the development of voluntary efforts; and, as necessary in order to this, the impressing upon all schools, at any price (*coûte qui coûte*), an essentially and practically religious direction. He (the Bishop of Salisbury) confessed that such sentiments appeared to him to deserve their gravest attention, and this especially at a moment when the efforts of so many of those who claimed for themselves the title of advocates of the education of the people pointed in an altogether contrary direction—in a direction tending at once to the disparagement and discouragement of voluntary efforts, and to the tampering with those religious principles from which alone we could hope that such voluntary efforts would proceed.

The Earl of GRANVILLE's answer to the Bishop's question was inaudible, but he was understood to agree with the opinions expressed by the right rev. prelate.

INCIDENTS OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Mr. COBDEN moved on Friday, that on its rising the House do adjourn till Monday, to give him the opportunity of lodging a complaint that in the Burmese correspondence only extracts from the most important documents were given; that they had been garbled; and that he had never met with anybody who could tell him who was responsible for these papers. Mr. BAILLIE said "all Governments" gave correspondence in extracts; Mr. Cobden ought to have given the late President of the Board of Control notice that he intended to make the complaint. Sir Charles WOOD said, the despatches on the subject of the Burmese war were prepared at the Board of Control, and that the President was responsible for them—not himself in this instance, but the late President, Mr. Herries.

Another Burmese complaint was made by Mr. BRIGHT. The mortality of the troops in Burmah from sickness had been shocking—400 had been lost by one regiment, and two other regiments were described in private letters as reduced to skeletons. Although not fond of soldiering, he held the lives of soldiers as valuable as those of civilians. What was this war about, and what did we expect to gain by it? were questions he could not help asking. Sir CHARLES WOOD could not answer them; but he was sorry to say there had been considerable mortality among the troops in Burmah—especially at Prome.

EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved, late on Monday night, that the House go into committee, in order that he might lay before it a resolution on this subject. The motion having been agreed to, the learned lord

explained that he proposed to bring in a bill making payable out of the Consolidated Fund the sums now raised by the Annuity-tax; repayments to be made to the Imperial Exchequer by the abolition of certain sinecures connected with the Chapel Royal, aided by a temporary tax of 1 per cent. upon the citizens.

Mr. HADFIELD moved that the Chairman report progress, in order that the subject might be further discussed at its initial stage; but the amendment was negatived, and the resolution agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday, on the motion of Mr. GEORGE BUTT, the House of Commons went into committee on the Elections Bill, which fixes the time for the proclamation of writs at not later than ten nor sooner than six days from the receipt thereof for counties, and within six days after the receipt in boroughs—two days' notice being given; and also fixes the duration of the poll at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge at five successive days. Mr. Butt was pressed to withdraw his bill, but declined; and it passed through committee.—On the same afternoon, the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill went through committee; and the Combination of Workmen Bill passed.

On Friday, new writs were ordered for Peterborough and Durham.

Lord PALMERSTON, interrogated by Mr. G. BERKELEY, expressed the desire of the Government to facilitate the formation of graveyards and cemeteries in the place of the 106 graveyards ordered to be closed in the course of this month, and of those which had still to be closed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, on Monday, in answer to Mr. PHINN, that, if permitted by the state of the finances, he might not ask for the additional license-duty, under present circumstances; but it was impossible to make a decided statement on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to Sir J. PAKINGTON, that despatches had been received with regard to the financial crisis in Jamaica, and that the Government, after taking the subject into serious consideration, had resolved upon remedial measures, which would be explained to the House at the proper time. In reply to Colonel DUNN, Lord JOHN stated that differences between Turkey and Greece as to the possession of certain villages on the frontiers, had been settled by the intervention of the French, Russian, and English representatives.

Mr. I. BUTT gave notice that, on Friday next, he should call the attention of the House to the expiration of the Act for the Suppression of Crime and Outrage in Ireland on the 30th of August; and that he should ask whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill on the subject during the present session?

ELECTIONS AND ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Liverpool inquiry is drawing to a close. There is not a single incident brought out to elevate it above the dull narrative of events at low public-houses. Every voter who chose to be treated on the day of nomination or election, or on both, was treated. It was proved that several hundreds of them did choose to be treated. One publican, William Marshall, stated that he gave out and charged for 571 tickets for refreshments, at his public-house at Edge-hill, which entitled the holders "to whatever refreshments they liked." Other witnesses proved that 300 or 400 voters were treated at the Vine Tavern, in Pitt-street, and so on. Another confessed to having himself supplied about 800 glasses of fancy drinks, and 46 gallons of ale, to thirsty voters on the day of election. "It is not a question," says the *Liverpool Times*, "of two or three glasses of ale given to two or three voters, but of two or three thousand substantial treats given to as many thousand voters." On Monday, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., in a lengthened speech, replied upon the evidence adduced by the petitioners, contending that no case had been made out against the sitting members, Messrs. Turner and Mackenzie. It was intimated that the committee would reassemble to give their decision.

The committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of the petition against the return of Sir John Ramsden, in May last, for Taunton, opened proceedings on Friday, and have continued to sit since. On Monday Mr. Macaulay summed up for the petitioners. The evidence will probably suffice to unseat the hon. baronet.

The committee appointed to institute further inquiries into the circumstances attending the election at Plymouth in July, 1852, re-assembled on Thursday. Captain Seymour, Commodore-Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard, was examined; and proved that a great number of appointments, exceeding those in ordinary times, had been made about the time of the elections in July last. He specified the cases. John Smith, one of the men appointed, stated that he voted for Mr. Mare, and that he received the order for his appointment before the election; but that he had never seen Mr. Mare, and that his getting the appointment had nothing to do with his voting. The committee have not concluded their labours.

On Monday the committee appointed to inquire into the withdrawal of the petitions against the return of Mr. Grainger (deceased) and Mr. Atherton, for the city of Durham, met for the first time. Mr. Brown and Mr. Coppock were the principal witnesses examined, but the sole point of importance elicited was to the effect that the petitions were, by an arrangement between the agents for either party, Messrs. Coppock and Brown, subsequently "withdrawn" by

mutual understanding, to admit of a new writ being issued, and of Lord A. Vane coming forward for the city.

Sir Charles Douglas is the Liberal, and Mr. J. R. Mowbray the Conservative candidate, for Durham. Both have addressed the electors.

The county of Edinburgh election takes place on Saturday next.

Mr. Thomson Hankey comes forward as a candidate for Peterborough, and Mr. Whalley requests the electors again to elect him, and thus show their sense of the injustice done to him by unseating him for paying the cost of an entertainment after the election.

The county of Midlothian will be represented by the boy Earl of Dalkeith, son of the Duke of Buccleugh, who came of age last August. There is not likely to be any opposition.

The nomination of candidates at Harwich for the seat vacant by the ejection of Mr. Peacocke, took place on Monday. The Liberal candidate is Mr. John Bagshaw, who formerly represented the borough; the Conservative candidate is Sir William Fraser, lately unseated for Barnstable on similar grounds to those which occasioned the vacancy he now seeks to fill. The show of hands was in favour of the latter.

There is a vacancy for Tralee, in consequence of the death of Mr. M. O'Connell. It is thought he will be succeeded by a member of the family. Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald has, however, taken the field.

At Chatham, Admiral Stirling (Liberal) and Capt. L. Vernon (Conservative), brother to Sir F. Smith, have addressed meetings of the electors, and both candidates are sanguine of success.

At Clare there are several candidates on the Tory side, but it is considered likely that Col. Vandeleur alone will go to the poll on that interest. The friends of the late members—Mr. C. O'Brien and Sir John F. Fitzgerald—are making great exertions.

A new candidate for Stroud has appeared, in the person of Mr. T. A. Stoughton, of Owlpen House, who, in his address, says he comes forward in the absence of any other gentleman of moderate political views, and in the belief that Mr. Horsman's opinions will not be acceptable to the majority of the constituency. He says that he is not brought forward by any particular party, but appears as an independent candidate. Mr. Meryweather Turner has issued a second address, expressing his determination to go to the poll.

THE PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. HALE for manufacturing war-rockets at Rotherhithe has been abandoned. His solicitor has received a letter from Mr. Waddington, the Under-Secretary of State, announcing the fact, and that Government is willing that Mr. Hale should select one of four officers named, to make a reasonable yet liberal valuation of the property seized. Mr. Hale has fixed on Colonel Chalmer, Inspector of Artillery at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and now awaits his decision. It is surmised that if the case had been called at the Surrey Sessions it would have failed, as it is supposed that the two principal witnesses have left this country for the Continent. The prosecution really appears to have been withdrawn at the solicitation of Mr. Hale himself. On the 1st instant he addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, stating that he was advised to plead guilty; that he never had the slightest idea that making rockets was a breach of the law, as he now knows it is; and praying that as the law was now sufficiently vindicated, the pending proceedings against him might be abandoned. On the 3rd, Lord Palmerston, through Mr. Waddington, informed Mr. Hale that instructions should be given to the Crown counsel not to call him up for judgment.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—A public meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of supporting an institution recently established for the reformation of juvenile criminals, by subjecting them to twelve months' voluntary discipline, and afterwards providing them with situations at home, or with the means of emigrating. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who took the chair, said that he rejoiced in the foundation of this institution, as it was another instalment of that great debt which was due from society to those unfortunate outcasts who had been reared in the practice of crime. The institution was by no means intended to act as an incentive to vice, by offering to the criminal the comforts of a home and the opportunity of bettering himself in another land, for before the criminal could enter the refuge, he must, of necessity, undergo a long term of punishment at the hands of the law. Before being admitted to the institution, applicants were subjected to 7 days' confinement on 1lb. of bread per diem, and if they withstood this, they had before them the prospect of twelve months' hard work, meagre fare, accompanied by strict discipline, which must, of necessity, deter those whose desire of reformation was not sincere. It was painful to think that a criminal, however he might wish to reform, was prevented by the impossibility of getting employment, and was, as he knew personally, driven from sheer want to recommence that career which he desired to quit. The Rev. Mr. Kennedy read the interim report: 85 boys had already applied for admission, or had been sent to the institution. Of these 74 had been admitted on trial; 36 of them had quitted within a month, and 16 within a week of their admission. There were 30 young criminals, from the age of 10 to 17 years, in the institution, and these were occupied in the manufacture of pocket-books, desks, dressing-cases, &c., in russet and morocco leather. Resolutions, pledging the meeting to support the institution, and carry forward the work which had been commenced, were agreed to, and the meeting separated, after thanking the Chairman.

THE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON is this year fully 30 per cent. higher than it was at this time last year.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

The demand for higher remuneration among the cotton operatives has unfortunately led, at Stockport, to a turn-out. Twenty-nine mills, employing probably a thousand hands each, are now closed—only ten are working, and they but small establishments. The workmen have had several meetings, at which they generally expressed their sentiments with great moderation. The Associated Masters have issued an address of considerable length to the operatives, expressing their surprise and grief at the turn-out, and referring to the lessons of past experience. Though denying the assertion made by the Working Men's Committee, that they promised, in 1848, to give back the ten per cent. then reduced when trade revived—they say their promise was to the effect, that whenever the averages were improved they would advance the wages to the extent of that improvement—and they repeat their offer of five per cent. advance to the hand and self-actor spinners, and of eight per cent. to the throstle spinners.

There appears to be but little probability of a turn-out at Manchester, most of the employers having assented to some advance upon the prices they have hitherto been paying. In one case the advance is said to have reached nine per cent. The Manchester police constables, 250 of whom had given a month's notice of resignation, have many of them withdrawn it at the request of their superintendents, upon the assurance that their claims for additional remuneration will be likely to meet with a more favourable consideration from the Watch Committee, if left to pursue their own sense of justice, instead of being coerced.

The Watch Committee of South Shields, in compliance with a memorial from the men, have agreed to recommend to the Town Council, that the policemen's wages be raised from 18s. to 20s. per week, and the sergeants to 24s. per week.

The workmen engaged in the glass bottle manufactories on the Tyne and Wear have demanded an advance of 4s. a week to all hands; the masters offer 2s. a week.

The cotton-porters and dock-labourers of Liverpool have returned to work. It does not appear whether any part of their demands was conceded.

The operatives in the Llynvi Iron-works, Maesteg, have now been "on strike" for some time, and there seems little prospect of an accommodation between them and the Company. The men meet on the mountain daily; but not the slightest disorder is permitted—no one is allowed to attend the meeting with even a walking-stick. The workmen at neighbouring places contribute largely to the support of the turn-outs.

Throughout South Wales nearly all kinds of workmen have succeeded in obtaining an advance of wages; but in a few instances the masters have resisted their demands, and the men are idle.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held on Wednesday, in the rooms of the society, in Regent-street; Lord Brougham, the president, in the chair. The tenth annual Report of the council stated that during the past year the society has devoted its attention to various subjects connected with the improvement of the law. A conference was held in November last on the present state of the mercantile law, and, in consequence chiefly of what then took place, a commission has recently been appointed to inquire into the subject, including the law of partnership and the expediency of establishing tribunals of commerce. The question of the ecclesiastical courts had occupied the attention of the society, and resolutions had been passed condemning the present system, but no substitute had been agreed upon. The relations of landlord and tenant, and the law which regulates them, had also been brought under the notice of the society. Fifty new members, including eight members of Parliament, had joined the Society's ranks during the past year, the total number at present being 346. The deficient state of the funds was made matter of complaint. The receipts for the year were £664, and the expenses £604. The report was received and adopted, and a vote of thanks to the council and honorary officers was agreed to. A resolution was passed declaring it to be expedient, in the opinion of the meeting, that the legislature should direct an inquiry into the constitution of the inns of court, and the purposes for which they were founded. A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the noble chairman, the president of the society. Lord Brougham, in returning thanks, said there were still many things left for them to do, more, he feared, than he could hope to live long enough to see accomplished. Take, for instance, the law of Parliamentary committees. In those courts law and equity were administered together, and he must add, something that was neither law nor equity, but a contrast to both [laughter].

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Monday a private meeting of some of the leading City Liberals was held, at which the present state of the representation of the City formed the topic of discussion, and a petition was agreed to, urging Parliament to pass a measure to enable Baron Rothschild to attend to City business in the House of Commons.

SUICIDE OF A QUEEN'S CHAPLAIN.—The Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, rector of Little Bookham, and, until within the last year or two, one of the chaplains to her Majesty, committed suicide on Saturday week. On the following Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Woods, the coroner for Surrey, when it was proved by evidence that the deceased clergyman had taken a large quantity of laudanum. The evidence was conclusive that the deceased had for some time past been labouring under strange delusions; and the jury, after a patient investigation, returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Literature.

Lorenzo Benoni, or Passages in the Life of an Italian. Edited by A FRIEND. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

If literature can be taken as any indication of popular sympathies, there is a feeling in England towards Italy which may in due time have important results. The literature of liberty for Italy—the works in which Genius has appealed to Italy to shake off the misery and disgrace of foreign oppression—are English. Two of the finest poems which have issued from the press of late—"The Roman," by Sidney Yendys; and "Casa Guidi Windows," by Mrs. E. B. Browning—are on this theme. Thus England repays the debt which in common with all the world it owes to Italy. There was a time when English thought had for its sole nutriment, the works of Italian historians, orators, and bards; for the education of taste we still depend on the works of Raffaele and Michael Angelo; in our hours of leisure and in certain moods of feeling we still turn gratefully to Petrarch and Tasso. But for the literature that stimulates to the graver and grander virtues of patriotism and public spirit, Italy must in turn lay itself under obligations to England, and learn the tongue of Milton and Locke.

The points of interest in "Lorenzo Benoni" are chiefly two; it is a picture of life under a despotism, and a history of the creation of a wide-spread, secret feeling, and of the organization of secret means, of which the Italian insurrection of '48 was the result. This is the aspect of the book which we shall turn towards our readers. But viewed simply as a narrative, it possesses claims to notice not surpassed by the brilliant novels noticed by us at the beginning of the year. In this instance the old saying is verified; fact is stranger than fiction. Its scenes are as various, its characters as strongly individual, its events as many and as critical, its plots as intricate, and the interests they involve as vast, as any which the novelists drew from experience or imagination. It possesses some other characteristics of a great work of art; the style is pure, terse and classical (written too by a foreigner!), and the narrative brief and rapid.

"The child is father to the man." On the mimic stage of a public school, Lorenzo begins his career as conspirator. A tyranny is overthrown, and a republic is established, of which he and "the Prince"—a high-born, titled democrat, are joint consuls. In this revolution several of the subsequent actors appear—Sforza, the quiet, self-contained boy, who "has greatness thrust upon him" by a crisis to which his courage and strength alone are equal; and Alfred, the *fidus achates* of Lorenzo, by nature matter-of-fact, timid, and retiring, but by imitation of his friend, romantic, daring, and a conspirator. The scene changes and we find Lorenzo at College—a stage in human life not included in Shakspeare's seven, but which has its own distinctive marks, a friendship and a tender passion. The friend is Fantasio, the imaginative, thoughtful republican, who first teaches Lorenzo to link together in his thoughts, *Italia and bella liberta*. The beloved is Lilla—pretty, wilful, coquettish, yet passionate and deeply-loving Lilla. We must not linger over this tempting part of the book; *revenons à nos moutons*, let us go back to our politics.

Despots are not cruel by choice. They take great pains to rock and dandle their citizens into good subjects, and only kill and slay when their efforts fail, just as the potter breaks the vessel which does not turn out the right shape. The boyhood and youth of Lorenzo Benoni were encompassed with this sort of care. His reading is carefully supervised; no book that could endanger his peace of mind by questioning the beneficent effects of despotism, or the duty of passive submission, is put into his hands; and just as a prudent father in England would punish his son for reading Paul de Kock, so his studies of the "Paradise Lost" are rewarded by a night in prison. On entering College, great care is taken that he shall not run the risk either of catching or spreading heresy, political or religious. The following certificates are required from the students:—

"5th. Of having confessed myself each month during the preceding six months.

"9th. A certificate from the police, stating that I had not taken part in the constitutional movement of 1821."

It should be explained that this was only part of a system, which had a twofold object, "first

to have few students; secondly, to make those few as miserable as they possibly could;" the students having played a prominent part in the movement alluded to. But the fractious child rebels against its nurse. These well-advised precautions are useless; and the dream of Italy as one undivided nation, and Italy as free, is the waking dream which Lorenzo and his friends set about turning into a reality. The condition of Piedmont at this time has a whole chapter devoted to it, from which, as considerations of space at all times potent are at present omnipotent, we can extract only a few statements:—

"Piedmont lay prostrate under the worst of all despotisms, the despotism of the sword. Military governors and commanders lorded it over the country, like true Pachas. . . . Next in authority, or rather in unlimited power, to the military, were the clergy and monks of every hue, especially the Jesuits. By means of the confessional, and by corrupting servants, they obtained possession of domestic secrets, which they communicated to the police, thus causing divisions in families, scandalous law suits, and reprimands; in short, all the variety of measures termed economical (*economiche*), a general name for all kinds of arbitrary injunctions, and petty interference in all and every act of private life, on the part of the police. . . . Sometimes the King called (*avocando a se*), calling up before him a cause between private individuals, ordered some magistrate to judge it anew, without any regard to the decision already delivered. . . . The privacy of correspondence was constantly violated as a matter of course, without even a pretence of concealment. . . . The only foreign papers permitted were *La Gazette de France* and *La Quotidienne*, two ultra-absolutist journals. And a thousand other restrictions of a like kind."

Their first step was to ally themselves to the Carbonari, a secret society which had its origin in Sicily, among a few nobles who fled to the mountains from the usurpation of Murat at Naples, where, earning their bread as charcoal-burners, they gave the name Carbonari to the association. But Carbonarism was hesitating and cautious: perhaps it was less in earnest than these enthusiastic young patriots; perhaps, from being a society with a secret end, it had become a society whose end was secrecy, and existed merely for the sake of its own mummeries, like modern freemasonry. Further, it had spread among aged men, men of rank and men in office, courtiers, priests, who had more at stake, and therefore more motives for caution than Lorenzo and his friends. Their impatience for action was growing insupportable, when the French revolution of 1830 raised their hopes to such a pitch that they determined to form a new association. Fantasio was the genius that planned it. Sforza, the Prince, and a noble brother of Lorenzo's, Caesar, were the executive power. In the constitution and history of this association, the student of recent events will find an explanation of Italian divisions. We had intended to say something thereupon, but must be content with mentioning that it was detected and dissipated. Caesar and Sforza were shot, with many military confederates; Lorenzo alone escaped.

The following extract will exhibit the manner of the book. In a period of religious enthusiasm, Lorenzo forms the design of becoming a monk. He and shrewd Uncle John thus discourse upon the subject:—

"PROJECTS OF MARTYRDOM ADJOURNED."

"First of all, my dear boy—and whatever your confessor may say to the contrary—let me tell you at once that a man may work his salvation very well in the world, where, believe me, there are fools and knaves enough, and trials and disappointments in sufficient plenty, to worry him to death and make a saint of him. This promised, to satisfy my conscience, I hasten to add that I have no objection whatever to monastic life; only I could wish you had chosen any order but the Capuchins."

"How so?" asked I eagerly.

"They are so nasty and full of vermin," rejoined my uncle.

"Is it possible?" said I.

"It is a fact, my boy. Be it from humility or carelessness, be it owing to their woollen dress, or to their having their clothes in common, or to their wearing no linen at all, or to all these causes combined, Capuchins are a sadly filthy set."

"As for me, continued Uncle John, 'were I you, that is if I were as young as you are, and had the calling you seem to have, I confess that to the certainly meritorious, but somewhat monotonous existence, of a Capuchin, I should vastly prefer the active life of a missionary among the Heathen, with its far distant travels, its stirring emotions by sea and land, its toils, its hardships, and incessant dangers.'

"Why, uncle," replied I, 'it is such a life as you describe that I am contemplating. Did I not tell you about Fra Martino, martyrdom, and —'

"But did you not also talk of becoming a Capuchin?"

"Yes," faltered I, 'but —'

"But Capuchins don't go on foreign missions. My dear fellow, when we mean to do a thing, we ought at least to know what we do mean. Now is it a Capuchin or is it a missionary you intend to become? Which of the two?"

"A missionary, to be sure," answered I.

"Quite right," replied my uncle, and he began to speak about the vocation of a missionary so feelingly, that I expected every minute he would propose accompanying me to China or Japan.

"And what plan would you advise for me, uncle?" said I, when he had finished.

"The most simple one, my boy. A man cannot become qualified for an apostle in four-and-twenty hours. You must be pretty well grounded in Theology to convert Mandarins, and you cannot preach to them in Italian. Theology and Chinese are then indispensable requisites. But you cannot be admitted to the study of Theology until you have gone through your class of Philosophy. So this is the course I advise: finish quietly your philosophy, and attend especially to Logic, for you will have great need of it. After your philosophy, if you still persist in your ardour for martyrdom, why, you may begin your theology here, or if you prefer setting to Theology and Chinese at the same time, we may send you to Rome, where there is the College de *propaganda fide*, established precisely for such studies. Let me see; you are now not quite fifteen; if you receive martyrdom at twenty it will not be too late I think."

"I was not quite sure whether there was not a touch of railery in these last words. Be that as it may, I gave up my plan of becoming a Capuchin, and centred all my activity on foreign missions."

Memorials of Early Christianity. By JAMES G. MIALI, Author of *Footsteps of Our Forefathers.* With Illustrations. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

CHURCH History has not been much cultivated for the benefit of the general reader or the young. And yet no national history is of equal interest, or so full of significant lessons and impressive illustrations of eternal truths. Would we give our youth an intelligent acquaintance with the principles we cherish, with the purest forms of Christian doctrine, with the most illustrious examples of Christian life;—would we fortify them against abounding error, against splendid worldly developments of the religion of the cross, and confirm them in the love and practice of "the simplicity that is in Christ;"—we cannot more effectually serve our purpose, or more richly instruct and benefit the children whom we desire to become witnesses and confessors when we have departed, than by directing them into the study of the suggestive "memorials of early Christianity." We can scarcely overestimate the value of the services rendered by any writer, who prepares for the rising manhood of our times graphic and truthful pictures of the Church, the common life, the labours and sufferings, of the believers of the primitive age.

Mr. James Miall has evidently felt that there is room and a need for such a work as this; and he has attempted it with a thorough appreciation of its importance and the variety and extent of the requirements indispensable to its successful performance. We can honestly commend the care and diligence with which he has collected his materials, the satisfactory use he has made of the results of the latest historical criticism and antiquarian investigation, and the interest and truth of the delineations he has presented to his readers. A close condensation of facts, a clear understanding of their relations and significance, and an aptness in the combination of facts and principles so as to convey a distinct whole impression:—are features of the volume which, we think, none will deny, and all will value who know the difficulties belonging to such a historic composition.

Presuming that the author's "Footsteps of our Forefathers" is sufficiently known to render extract from the present work, for the purpose of exemplifying his manner, unnecessary, we only add the titles of its chapters:—Jerusalem and the Pentecost; Damascus and Paul; Rome and its early Christianity; Jerusalem—its Church and the Destruction of the City; Ephesus and John; Corinth and the Corinthian Christians; Antioch and Ignatius; Justin Martyr and his times; Smyrna and Polycarp; Lyons and Irenæus; Carthage and Tertullian; Hippolytus and the early Roman Church; Alexandria—Clemens and Origen; Carthage and Cyprian; Cappadocia and Gregory Thaumaturgus.—The illustrations are scarcely equal to the demands and merits of the text.

The Half-Century; its History, Political and Social. By WASHINGTON WILKS. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: W. and F. G. Cash, Bishopsgate-street.

MR. WILKS has every reason to be satisfied with the reception of his history of the present century, which has had a success deserved both by its numerous merits and its useful occupation of a vacant angle in popular literature. In addition to the revision demanded by a new edition, this volume is improved by a Supplementary Chapter—containing the political and social history of the past two years—and by a comprehensive Index, which materially increases the value and usability of the work.

Remarks on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Depreciation of Gold. By M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by D. FORBES CAMPBELL, Esq. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

THE question herein discussed we could scarcely render intelligible and interesting without a use of space not now at command. We must be content to say that M. Chevalier—*facile princeps* amongst the political economists of France—maintains "that the supplies of gold now pouring into Europe, must, at an early period, occasion an immense rise in the price of all commodities." This pamphlet is from an unpublished work of the author, and furnished to the translator as a suitable

reply to the discussion of the same subject by M. Leon Faucher, published in this country by Mr. Thomson Hankey, which maintains diametrically opposite views. Mr. Forbes Campbell has added to M. Chevalier's "Remarks" some important comments of his own on M. Leon Faucher's statements, and has prefixed an introductory Letter to Mr. Hankey, as Governor of the Bank of England.—The information contained in the work is very valuable and interesting to economists, and the practical results of the discussion are very important to trade and commerce.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Gadara.	Vol. I.	Saunders & Otley.
Mount Lebanon.	Vol. II.	Saunders & Otley.
"	Vol. III.	Saunders & Otley.
The true Dignity of Human Nature.		Jackson & Walford.
State Churches and the Kingdom of Christ.		W. & F. G. Cash.
Philosophical Tendencies of the Age.		R. Theobald.
Muller on the Christian Doctrines of Sin.	Vol. II.	T. & T. Clark.
A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History.		T. & T. Clark.

Facts and Factice.

An Italian Opera in Edinburgh is contemplated; and, it is said, artistes have been already engaged.

SNOW IN JUNE!—In an exhausted stone quarry at Thornset, near Bradfield, the snow that fell on the 9th of May, remains at the present time two feet thick.—*Sheffield Times.*

At the sale of the late Lord Falmouth's musical instruments, two violins by Guarnerius sold for £101 and £110 respectively, and one ascribed to Stradivarius, for £110.

The decline in the quantity of gooseberries brought to market of late years is accounted for by the increased demand for "champaigne."

At Lockport, New York, a short time ago, a church was struck by lightning during Divine service, one of the singers was killed, and the minister and half the congregation were prostrated by the shock.

At Ascot races, Captain Labalmondiere, superintendent of the London police, attended to direct his men in frustrating thefts. While doing so his own pockets were picked of a purse and watch.

A nest of young rooks, which were perfectly white, and had red eyes and white legs, has been taken from the plantation near Dalby Hall, Leicestershire.

A new ukase which has been published in the kingdom of Poland prohibits the wearing of false hair by the women of the Jewish nation. Several infringements of this new law have already been punished.

The Bolton public library now numbers 12,000 volumes, and includes a complete copy of Hansard's debates up to the end of last session; all the *Mirror of Parliament*, published previous to Hansard.

Mr. Able, grocer, who recently died in Lutterworth, aged 80, stood nearly 65 years behind the same counter, and served four successive masters almost to the time of his death. He not only never travelled on a railroad, but never saw one!

The following notice now appears in the advertisements of the opera at Boston, U.S.:—"No coloured persons admitted to any part of the house, except the galleries."

A Swedish artist, named Carleman, has made a new discovery, which he calls photochromography. By this new application of photography he is enabled to take from 300 to 400 copies per day, and the various objects are represented in their natural colours. Should this new art succeed, it will revolutionize lithography and engraving.

A person was travelling with a team in the neighbourhood of Louth last week, when a queen bee alighted upon his whiskers, and the swarm, keeping sight of their sovereign, soon alighted there also. The man stood still until they had all knitted together, and when at length they gently took their departure, it was found that he had not received so much as a single sting!

A private letter received by a gentleman of New York, from Rev. Charles Beecher, states that his sister, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, has received from Constable and Co., publishers at Edinburgh, an offer for a temperance tale, like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of 10,000 dollars in hand, and half the proceeds of the work after that sum is realized. The letter also says, "If she have strength to do this, it will certainly contribute to hasten the adoption of this great measure by Great Britain."

A Northern paper states that "grievous accounts" are given of the prospects of the next grouse season. "Nothing but old birds can be expected on the 12th of August." The snow destroyed so many that it is in contemplation, in some parts, to give the grouse a year's "jubilee."

There is a proclamation extant, addressed by Russia to the Circassian Chiefs in 1837, in which it is asked—"Are you not aware, that if the heavens should fall, Russia could prop them with her bayonets? The English may be good mechanics and artisans, but power dwells only with Russia. No country ever waged successful war against her. Russia is the most powerful of all nations. If you desire peace, you must be convinced that there are but two powers in existence—God in heaven, and the Emperor upon earth."

Judge Hallyburton (Sam Slick) speaking in public on Tuesday, said that—"Returning to this country only about once in ten years, nothing had more astonished him than to see the great advance and improvement which had taken place in the condition and manners of the people, and seeing all classes intermingling together without any of that jealousy and distrust which formerly unhappily existed."

A company of Chinese comedians have been acting at Niblo's theatre, New York, the performances being in the Chinese language, with native music. The *Tribune* gives them the following critique:—"Their wardrobe was magnificent, but the singing and playing were like a compound of distressed cats and old pump

handles, ungreased cart wheels, a poker on a tin kettle, and the spiritual rappers in communion with the infernal regions."

One Dr. Chivers, an American, who has just favoured the world with a wonderful poem cycled *Atlanta*, solves for us in addition, an extraordinary query. "Why is it," he asks, "that a strain of music, on being heard for the first time, thrills us with an unearthly joy?" Some may dispute the fact instead of searching for the reason; but our new American poet tells us it is because "the vibratory molecules of the auricular organs are in that untired condition necessary to enable them to respond perceptively to the vibration of the musical tones!"

UNCLE TOM—ONE YEAR OLD.—On the 20th of March, 1852, Messrs. John P. Jewett and Co., of Boston, sold the first copy of the first edition. On the 20th of March, 1853, they had published 305,000 copies, or—as only about three hundred business days had transpired—they had sold (at the ordinary book-rate of one thousand copies to an edition) an edition a day for that entire period. Sufficiently remarkable as this may appear, we learn from them—that is more remarkable still—that the demand continues without sensible abatement; nearly as many copies having been sold during the past month as in any other month of the year. The work is now selling largely at the South, and constant orders are coming in from all parts of the world, Oregon, California, and Australia, not excepted. The last foreign mail brought an order for the illustrated edition from Persia.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.—The spirit-rapping delusions, now infecting English society, continue to excite the greatest interest in the United States. The American newspapers are deluged with the experiences of *media*. Calhoun, the deceased statesman, has condescended to make communications to his countrymen, and even to write upon a piece of paper, with a pencil, the words, "I am with you still." The characters, it is said, have been pronounced, by persons familiar with his handwriting, to be indubitably Calhoun's. Among the *media* are people of all ages. A child of six months has made some startling revelations from the other world.

THE ZULU KAFIRS performed before the Royal Circle on Tuesday. Before the retirement of her Majesty, the Chief addressed her in his native language as follows:—"Oh, great Queen of the English! This day a great honour has been conferred upon the people of Zulu. The nation great in battle, and high above other nations of our country, have cause to rejoice, inasmuch as a chief of Zulu, with his followers, have been noticed by the great mother of the whites—a people of whom we have heard much, our kings have heard, and much has been said of the great English nation across the waters. But now the hearts of the Zulus will be gladdened. When Manyos returns to his country, it will be in joy that we have seen and observed, and surprise has been with us: all that we have seen and heard verifies all that has been said of the M'Angels (the English). May the Inkos i kasi (Queen) of such a nation live long and in happiness. *Goope. leaka* (we have said—and are satisfied). Great has been our satisfaction in having this day been received by the great mother of the whites. Bl et (your greatness)."

Amongst the new publications advertised is "Crawford," a one volume story, by the author of "Ruth," reprinted from *Household Words*.

YANKEE "NOTIONS."—The importations of American "inventions" seem to be on the increase. A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* announces the invention of a form of road and improved locomotives, which, he says, will safely transport the mails and passengers at the rate of 100 miles per hour. The *Boston Advertiser* informs us of the invention of the "atmospheric telegraph," to send letters and parcels at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour. It is based on the principle of the atmospheric railway. "It is proposed to open on Tuesday next, in this city, the subscription books of a company under the name of the 'New York and Boston Atmospheric Despatch Company,' to construct a line between this city and New York. The tube of this line, it is proposed, shall be two feet in diameter. The cost of laying it down is estimated at 2,000 dollars per mile. There will be supply valves as often as once in 25 miles, and intermediate stations at suitable points; for instance, at Worcester, Springfield, &c. There will be air-pumps at all the stations. Hourly mails may be made up and despatched, a part of them at fixed hours, stopping at the stations, and the others proceeding throughout direct. It is expected that letters and parcels from New York would be delivered in Boston in less than half an hour." (1)

HARMONIC UNION.—This society, at their concert on Thursday evening, brought forward Mr. Frank Mori's Cantata, "Fridolin." It is founded on Schiller's celebrated ballad, "Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer," or, "The Road to the Iron-foundry." The story is thrown into a series of recitatives, airs, duets, concerted pieces, and choruses; the whole forming a very beautiful and animated piece of music, which, however, is so dramatic in its character, that it would require, for its full effect, the scenery and action of the stage. It was very well performed on Thursday. Mrs. Endersohn undertook the soprano part. The other singers were Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Several of the movements produced a great effect. The cantata was followed by a fantasia, played on the pianoforte by M. Prudent; a composition of small musical value, but executed in a brilliant, dashing style, which obtained an encore. Mr. S. Waley's song and chorus, "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion," a most masterly composition, to which great justice was done by Miss Dolby, terminated the first part of the concert. The whole of the second part consisted of Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," performed on the whole in a satisfactory manner.—*Daily News*.

[Advertisement.]—**SUMMER DRESSES.**—BANKRUPTCY OF MR. E. BLAKELEY, SILK MERCHANT AND SHAWL MANUFACTURER TO HER MAJESTY.—In addition to the rich Silks and Shawls in Mr. Blakeley's Stock recently purchased and now selling off by Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of 69 to 75, Westminster-bridge-road, there are about 2,000 pieces of beautiful French Mullins, Bareges, and Norwich Lustras, all quite new, first-class goods, worth from 21d. to 4s. per yard. These are now being sold by Messrs. Atkinson and Co. at less than a quarter of their value; that is, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. Ladies are respectfully recommended to inspect these goods, in order that their extent, quality, and cheapness may be duly appreciated.

BIRTHS.

June 13, at Abbey-lodge, Regent's-park, Mrs. ERNEST BUNSEN, a daughter, under the influence of chloroform.
June 16, at Sydenham, the wife of J. BROTHERTON, Esq., Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, of a son.
June 17, at No. 33, George-street, Ryde, the wife of Mr. R. J. B. THOMAS, Master of the Moral Training School, of a daughter.
June 17, at 7, St. Agnes-terrace, Finsbury, the wife of Mr. W. H. FELL, of a daughter.
June 19, at 6, Carey-lane, Cheapside, the wife of HENRY BATEMAN, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 9, at Wycliffe Chapel, by the Rev. William Allen, Baptist minister, Mr. WILLIAM GREENHAM, of Mile-end, to MARY, second daughter of the late M. BARWICK, of London.
June 9, at the Independent Chapel, Topsham, by the Rev. John Petherick, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM PETHERICK, of Exeter, solicitor, to ELIZABETH MARIA, daughter of the late W. JONES, Esq., of Portsea.
June 14, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Winchester, by the Rev. W. Thorn, the Rev. HENRY JAMES ALLEN, Primitive Methodist minister, to Miss SARAH TAYLOR BONE, of Southampton. This was the 433rd wedding in the above-named place of worship.
June 15, at Hazelwood Chapel, near Kingsbridge, by R. Peek, Esq., Mr. G. H. FREAN, of Plymouth, to HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mr. S. PECK, late of Cheltenham.
June 15, by licence, at the Tabernacle, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Thomas Young, Mr. THOMAS BAKER HICKS, of Manchester, to Miss MARIA PLATSTED, of Bradley House, Dean Forest.
June 15, in Vernon Chapel, Vernon-square, Pentonville, by the Rev. H. W. Murch, D.D., the Rev. JOHN CRAWFORD, of Lee, Kent, only son of Hugh Crawford, Esq., Castledawson, Londonderry, to SARAH LOUISA HACKETT, second daughter of the late Thomas Hackett, Esq., of Dublin.
June 16, at Leamington, Mr. THOMAS ANDREW, of the Market-square, Shrewsbury, to SARAH, third daughter of Mr. TIPPING, Bath-street, of the former place.
June 18, at King-Stanley Chapel, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. J. Lewis, Mr. BENJAMIN BRYANT, Leonard-Stanley, to ELIZABETH TRULL, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. DANGERFIELD, King-Stanley.
June 21, at St. George's, Hanover-square, FITZPATRICK HENRY VERNON, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P., to the Lady ALFREDA ELIZABETH WENTWORTH FITZPATRICK, youngest daughter of the Earl Fitzwilliam.
June 21, at Fenetion Chapel, by the Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. JAMES BISHOP HARTNELL, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE DAVEY, both of Honiton.
June 21, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Witney, by the Rev. P. C. Horton, Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT MORTIMER, Grocer, of Newbury, Berks, to Miss ANNE SHIRLEY, of Witney, Oxon.

DEATHS.

June 8, at Great Missenden, Bucks, deeply regretted by his family and friends, Mr. CHARLES DARTON, aged 70.
June 13, aged 7 years, WILLIAM PARSONS, fourth son of Mr. W. FRANKLIN, of Coventry, and grandson of the late Rev. Francis Franklin, of that city.
June 13, at Wavertree, Liverpool, EVANGELINE, infant daughter of the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL.
June 13, MICHAEL PRENDERGAST, Esq., of Kentish-town, in the 89th year of his age.
June 14, at Cheltenham, aged 81 years, the Rev. WILLIAM WILKINS, for 38 years the esteemed pastor of the Independent Church at Abingdon, Berks.
June 14, Mr. JOHN GREEN, of Cosely, aged 74 years, for many years a deacon of the Baptist church worshipping in the Dark-house Chapel, Cosely.
June 15, aged 14 months, EDWIN DAWES, the infant son of J. CREW, of Little Moorfields, London.
June 15, ANNE, wife of the Rev. T. R. BARKER, of Springhill College, Birmingham.
June 16, at Bruce-grove, Tottenham, MARY, relict of the late W. JAXSON, Esq., in the 85th year of her age.
June 17, at his residence, 6, Hephzibah-terrace, Grange-road, Dalton, Mr. SAMUEL STRACHAN, formerly of Church-street, Hackney, in his 49th year.
June 17, SARAH, wife of J. B. HADDON, Clifton, Northamptonshire, and youngest daughter of Mr. T. KIRBY, Lubenham-lodge, aged 38 years.
June 17, at Blackburn, W. ECCLES, Esq., late liberal M.P. for that borough. He had been ill a considerable time, but it was thought that the result of the late scrutiny contributed still further injuriously to affect his health.
June 17, at his residence in Chapel-street, aged 92, the Marquess of HUNTINGLEY, K.T.
June 17, at 9, Terrace, Walworth, MARIAN JEMIMA, the wife of F. VINING, Esq., aged 61.
June 18, after a short illness, at his residence, 14, John-street, Bedford-row, deeply lamented, JOSEPH GOODEVE, Esq., solicitor, only son of the late Joseph Goodeve, Esq., of Gosport.
June 19, at the Paragon, Hackney, MARIA LINE, only daughter of Mr. A. JENNINGS, aged 5 years and 5 months.
June 19, after a few hours' illness, WILLIAM PERCY DOULTON, aged 2 years and 4 months, the youngest son of Frederic Doulton, Esq., of Brixton-rise.
June 19, in his cell on the debtor's side of the Oxford county jail, the Rev. JOHN MAYOR, B.D., of Lincoln College, Oxford, and son of the celebrated Dr. MAYOR, author of the Spelling-book, and many other popular works. He had been in prison nine years, and would have been clear in October next.
June 20, at North-end-villa, Ipplepen, Devon, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR ELRICK, fourth son of the late John Elrick, Esq., Banker, Birmingham, in the 33rd year of his age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The affairs of Turkey still have an important influence on the English Stock Market, and prices have fluctuated, according to the tenor of the intelligence received from foreign parts. On Saturday the report of the mediation of Austria caused a considerable rise in Consols, but they subsequently receded. On Monday there was a further decline of an eighth. To-day also they have again fallen. The broker acting on account of the Government, made his investment to-day for the Sinking Fund in Reduced at 99½. Long Annuities and the Three-and-a-quarter per Cents. have been actively dealt in. The latter between 101½ and 102; and the former at 5½ to 5 15-16. Bank Stock is at 228½ to 229; Exchequer Bills have been dealt in at 2s. to 6s. premium. The value of money upon Stock has been about 1½ per Cent., and in Lombard-street 3 to 3½ per cent. are about the quotations, with less demand, owing to some pause in commercial operations.

The failure of Messrs. Wrampe and Co., in the general foreign trade, and of Mr. A. R. Homersham, in the English Wool trade, have been announced. The liabilities of the former amount to about £75,000, and the latter to about £30,000.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Cons. for Acct.	98½	98½	98½	100	98½	98½
3 per Cent. Red.	99½	99½	99½	98½	99½	99½
New 3½ per Ct.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Annuities ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
India Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Bank Stock ..	228½	229½	—	—	229	228½
Exchq. Bills ..	5 pm.	par	5 pm.	—	3 pm.	2 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	32 pm.	29 pm.	—	29 pm.	29
ong Annuity ..	—	5½	—	—	5½	5½

The Bank returns show the result of the payment of unrenewed Exchequer Bills. At the reduced rate of interest the Government deposits had fallen off largely. The effect of the recent advance in the Bank rate of interest is also seen. The notes in reserve show a decrease, and the active circulation was reduced. In the stock of bullion there was an increase, arising from the operation of the late heavy arrivals of gold. The receipts of the precious metals, during the past week, amounted to £450,000, while the exports were £270,000; which gives an excess of imports of about £180,000.

The foreign market was heavy, prices having been influenced by the decline in the English securities. Mexican was also affected by the aspect of the new territorial quarrel between that country and the United States.

Chilian Bonds have advanced 1 per cent. Mexican are lower, at 27½. Sardinian Bonds are flatter, and Spanish are weaker, having dropped to 48½. Swedish Loan has improved, being now only ½ discount.

Railway Stocks have been well supported, and prices give way very slowly; in some few instances there is an improvement, South Westerns having risen 15s. Caledonians stand at 67½, 68; East Lancashire, 72; Great Northern, 87; North Westerns, 114½, 115; Midlands, 71½, 72; South Easterns, 72. Foreign Railway Shares are not so good as yesterday.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns during the past week are all satisfactory, and show the extent to which the vigour of our commerce has become independent of politics. In Manchester, notwithstanding the large production going on, the sales of the week have been nearly equal to the supply. The home demand has been particularly active, while purchases for India have been checked by the telegraphic advices just received. At Birmingham, the iron market is still in a rather unsettled state; and, although the orders for sheets and rails are still large, a reduction in price is considered probable at the next meeting of the trade, on the 30th inst. With regard to copper, all transactions are speculative, from the total uncertainty as to the future movement of prices. The Nottingham report shows, more than any other, the influence of the war question, but the market has been well maintained by purchases on home account. In the woollen districts, the extent and steadiness of business are as remarkable as ever, and the position of the manufacturers is improved by a slight tendency to a reduction in the prices of the raw material. The Irish linen market has shown great activity, and a want of hands, even at the advanced wages recently current, is still the only subject of complaint.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a considerable decrease. They have comprised altogether five vessels—two to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 1,748 tons; two to New Zealand, with an aggregate burden of 1,326 tons; and one to Adelaide, of 438 tons. Their total capacity was, consequently, 3,512 tons. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary descriptions of merchandize present a large diminution, and the rates of freight continue to exhibit a declining tendency.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	—	Brazil	—
Do. Account	98½	Equador	6
Three per Cent. Reduced	99½	Dutch 4 per Cents ..	96
3½ New	101½	French 3 per Cents ..	—
Long Annuities	5½	Granada	—
Bank Stock	229	Mexic. new 3 pr. Cts.	28
India Stock	—	Portuguese	39½
Exchequer Bills	6 pm.	Russian 4½ per Cents	—
India Bonds	29	Span. 5 per Cents ..	—
South Sea Stock	—	Do., 3 per Cents ..	43½
		Do., Passive	—

The Gazette.

Friday, June 17, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 31,991,065	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	17,971,911
		Silver Bullion	19,154
	£31,991,065		£31,991,065

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities — (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 13,124,910
Reserve	3,111,594	Other Securities	14,246,232
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts ..	3,737,044	Notes	8,907,985
Other Deposits	14,033,701	Gold and Silver Coin ..	488,450
Seven-day and other Bills	1,332,238		
	£36,767,577		£36,767,577

Dated the 16th day of June, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

BATES, JOSEPH, Stevenage, Hertford, builder, June 23 and July 28: solicitor, Mr. Lee, Gray's Inn-square.
 CLARKSON, ABRAHAM, Reading, licensed victualler, June 23 and August 5: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Clark, Crook's-court, Lincoln's Inn.
 HAYLOCK, JOHN WILLIAM, Lawrence-street, Chelsea, licensed victualler, July 4 and August 1: solicitor, Mr. Lawrence, Gray's Inn-square.
 KING, ISAAC, Bull-head-court, Newgate-street, carpenter, June 28 and July 26: solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.
 NASH, JOSEPH, Lewisham, draper, June 24 and August 6: solicitor, Mr. Mason, Molra-chambers, Ironmonger-lane.
 WHITE, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Castleford, Yorkshire, linendraper, July 4 and July 25: solicitor, Mr. Middleton, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS.

T. and J. Chew, Little Moorfields, Riverstable keepers, first div. of 3s. 3d., on the separate estate of T. Chew; and first div. of 16s. 8d., on the separate estate of J. Chew, any Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—M. Feeny and J. Gard, St. Martin's-lane, woollendrapers, second div. of 3d., any Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—J. H. Mills, Hove, Sussex, broker, second div. of 1s. 6d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—E. Mumford, Great Maplestead, miller, second div. of 3s. 3d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. R. Stace, Strood, Kent, ironmonger, third div. of 2d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—Court, Sons, and Diggles, Savage-gardens, merchants, fourth div. of 3-20d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. B. Granville, Piccadilly, and Wembley, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, boarding-house keeper, first div. of 4d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—P. Wootton, sen., and P. Wootton, jun., Margate, grocers, first div. of 1s. 3d., and 14s. on the separate estate of P. Wootton, sen., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Franckiss, Portsea and Landport, woollendrapers, third div. of 3d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—S. Bradley, Mark-lane, corn factor, first div. of 1s., on Thursday, June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—G. Baker, sen., Threadneedle-street, stockbroker, first div. of 9s. 4d. (on the separate estate), on Thursday, June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—W. Bacon, Brentwood, Essex, grocer, first div. of 2s. 4d., on Thursday, June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—H. Thompson, Belper, draper, second div. of 2d., any Friday until August 5, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—W. Mayfield, Spalding, grocer, second div. of 8s., any Friday until August 5, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—T. Caunt, Newark-upon-Trent, coal merchant, first div. of 4s. 4d., on Saturday, June 25, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Harris's, Nottingham.

Tuesday, June 21.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Burton-upon-Trent.
 St. John's Chapel, Easingwold, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BELLETTI, AUGUSTINE, West India Dock-road, Limehouse mahogany merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BROADBURN, JOB, Longton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, July 3, August 9: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.
 CAPEL, ALFRED PINHOEN, Witham, Essex, druggist, July 2, August 12: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Satchell, Queen-street, Chelmside; and Messrs. Banks and Stevens, Witham, Essex.

CONWAY, WILLIAM, Plymouth, Devonshire, builder, July 1, August 1: solicitors, Mr. Luxmoore, Plymouth; and Messrs. Gibson and Moore, Plymouth.
 ELLISON, WILLIAM, Manchester, grocer, July 1 and 22: solicitor, Mr. Sutton, Manchester.

PIMM, RICHARD, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, corn dealer, July 2, August 1: solicitors, Messrs. Hobbes and Slater, Stratford-upon-Avon; and Messrs. Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

PIKE, RICHARD, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, butcher, July 1, August 1: solicitors, Messrs. Little and Billing, Devonport; and Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury, London.
 SCOTT, JOHN, Tichborne-street, Haymarket, hosier, July 5, August 1: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, Wood-street, Chelmside.

WILLIAMS, RICHARD, Brentford, Middlesex, boot maker, June 28, August 13: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

WOOD, WILLIAM, Grand Junction-terrace, Edgware-road, stationer, June 28, August 13: solicitor, Mr. Kinsey, Bloomsbury-square.

WATSON, THOMAS, King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant, June 29, August 3: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sizelane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AKED, JOHN SMITH, Glasgow, goods finisher, June 27, July 19.
 REID, WILLIAM DICK, Dundee, baker, June 27, July 18.
 SINCLAIR, JAMES, Portobello, commission agent, June 29, July 27.

WHAMOND, JOHN, Invergowrie, merchant, June 27, July 18.

DIVIDENDS.

Richard Lee, Richard John Brassey, Fuller Farr, and George Lee, Lombard-street, City, bankers, final div. of 4d., June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—John Worrell, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, victualler, first div. of 5d., June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—George Creed, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, commission agent, third div. of 11d., June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Thomas Sneezum, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, builder, second div. of 3d., June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Charles Driffield, Beverley, Yorkshire, draper, first div. of 3s. 11d., June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Charles John Wragge, Stourbridge, banker, third div. of 2s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Michael Ryan, Bury, Lancashire, surgeon, final div. of 2s. 2d., June 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—Thomas Caunt, Newark-upon-Trent, coal merchant, first div. of 4s. 4d., June 25, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Harris's, Nottingham.

Markets.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, June 20.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,926 firkins Butter, and 1,055 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports 12,293 casks Butter, and 468 bales and 375 boxes Bacon. The Irish Butter market ruled flat during the past week, the supplies being more than equal to the demand. Towards the close of the week a decline of 2s. per cwt. was submitted to on some descriptions; and 7s. was taken for best Limericks, without a clearance being effected. Selections of Corks sold at 82s. to arrive. Foreign also declined in value 2s. for the best and 4s. for other sorts. The Bacon market remains in the same inactive state; the sales effected during the week were very limited; prices range from 60s. to 66s. landed, according to quality, &c. Another report says—Our market was dull for most descriptions of produce last week. The sales of Irish Butter were few and unimportant; prices were lower. Carlow, 8s. to 82s.; Limerick, 7s.; Tralee, and such kinds, 76s. There was a sale of Cork for shipment this week at 79s., on board; and reports of Limerick for this and next month at 74s., on board. Foreign nearly superseded the demand for Irish, at prices varying from 60s. to 82s. Bacon was flat; sales trifling; prices 62s. to 66s. Hams sold slowly at 70s. to 76s. Lard was steady. Bladders, 66s. to 72s.; kegs, 56s. to 62s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—MONDAY, June 20.—These

markets have been seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat, in which a steady business has been doing.

Per 5lbs. by the carcass.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior Beef	2 8 to 3 0	Inferior Mutton	3 0 to 3 6
Middling do	3 2 to 3 4	Middling do	3 8 to 4 0
Prime large do	3 4 to 3 6	Prime do	4 2 to 4 6
Prime small do	3 8 to 3 10	Veal	3 10 to 4 10
Large Pork	3 4 to 3 8	Small Pork	3 10 to 4 4

Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friedland			
per cwt.	82 to 84	Double Gloucester,	s.
Kiel	80 to 82	per cwt.	66 to 72
Dorset (new)	96 to 98	Single, do	60 to 70
Ditto (middling)	— to —	York Hams (new)	84 to 94
Carlow (new)	78 to 82	Westmoreland	80 to 90
Waterford, do	74 to 80	Irish	70 to 80
Cork, do	76 to 82	American, do	— to —
Limerick, do	74 to 80	Wiltshire Bacon	— to —
Silgo	74 to 82	(green)	70 to 76
Fresh, per doz. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d.		Waterford Bacon	68 to 70
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	66 to 68	Hamburg, do	— to —
Cheddar, do	66 to 80	American, do	— to —

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 20.

To-day's market was well supplied with foreign stock, in for the most part fair average condition. Good clearances were effected at very full prices. On the whole, the supply of home-fed Beasts was seasonably good, whilst its general condition was first-rate. The attendance of both town and country butchers was extensive, and the demand for all breeds ruled somewhat active. In some instances the very primest Scotch were the turn dealer than on Monday last, 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. having been obtained for them. The value of Shorthorns, &c., was freely supported. For the time of year, the numbers of Sheep were very limited. The sale for all breeds was brisk, at an advance in the currencies of 2d. per 8 lbs. The best old Downs realized 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. without difficulty. We had an improved inquiry for Lambs, the prices of which were from 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs. higher than on this day se'nnight. Down Lambs sold at from 6s. to 6s. 4d. per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was tolerably good, sold readily at full quotations; viz., from 4s. to 5s. per 8 lbs. There was a moderate sale for Pigs, on former terms.

Per 5lbs. to sink the offals.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Coarse and inferior	3 2 to 3 4	Lambs	5 0 to 6 4
Beasts	3 6 to 3 8	Prime coarse wool-	— to —
Second quality do	3 10 to 4 2	led Sheep	4 2 to 4 6
Prime large Oxen	3 10 to 4 2	Prime South Down	4 8 to 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 to 4 6	Large coarse Calves	4 0 to 4 6
Coarse and inferior	3 4 to 3 8	Prime small do	4 8 to 5 0
Sheep	3 4 to 3 8	Large Hogs	3 4 to 3 8
Second quality do	3 10 to 4 2	Neat small Porkers	3 10 to 4 4

Suckling Calves, 21s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 24s. each.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	892	10,400	480	370
Monday ..	4,161	24,710	406	325

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, June 20.

There was a moderate supply of Essex and Kentish Wheat, but the recent fine growing weather rather influenced the minds of buyers, and the sale of Wheat was, consequently, not so brisk as on Monday last, though the prices of that day were maintained; in foreign we had less doing, but holders would not submit to any reduction in price. Flour firm, with a fair inquiry. Barley was scarce, and sold at fully last Monday's quotations. Beans and Peas quite as dear. With Oats were very moderately supplied, and fine Corn sold readily at fully 6d. per qr. more money than on Monday last. Cakes quite as dear. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.				FOREIGN.			
Wheat—	s.	s.		Wheat—	s.	s.	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	40	to 48		Danzig	50	to 54	
Ditto (old)	48	to 50		Do. high mixed	56	to 58	
Ditto White	50	to 54		Pomeranian, Red	48	to 52	
Lin., Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red	40	to 46		Uckermark	48	to 50	
Northumberland and Scotch, White	44	to 48		Rostock and Mecklenburgh	48	to 52	
Rye	30	to 39		Danish red	44	to 46	
Barley grinding and distilling	25	to 28		Ditto, White	46	to 48	
Do. extra malting	32	to 34		Holstein	48	to 50	
Scotch	25	to 28		East Friesland	44	to 47	
Malt, Ordinary	—	—		Belgian and French red	46	to 48	
Pale	52	to 56		Ditto, White	48	to 50	
Peas, Grey	32	to 34		Italian Red	46	to 48	
Maple	36	to 37		Ditto, White	50	to 52	
White	36	to 38		Archangel and Riga	40	to 42	
Boilers (new)	40	to 42		Polish Odessa	40	to 42	
Beans, Large	34	to 36		Marianopoli & Berdianski	44	to 46	
Tick	34	to 36		Taganrog (hard)	38	to 40	
Harrow (new)	34	to 36		Egyptian	34	to 36	
Do. (old)	38	to 40		American U.S. red	46	to 48	
Pigeon (old)	38	to 40		Ditto, White	48	to 50	
Oats—				Gennesece	52	to 54	
				Rye (nominal)	28	to 30	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR

JUNE 11.

Berwick & Scotch.	21	..	34	Saal.	26	..	28
Scotch feed	19	..	22	East Friesland	21	..	25
Irish feed and black 18 .. 19				Egyptian	20	..	21
Ditto, Potato	21	..	23	Danube	21	..	25
Linseed	50	..	54	Peas, White	36	..	38
Rapeseed, Essex, new,				" "			

FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18.—Wheat: 27,399 qrs.; Barley, 3,781; Oats, 10,818 qrs.; Beans, 517; Peas, 30. Flour, 9,140 cwt.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and Household do., 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

The weather being favourable, most things in season are supplied in abundance. Forced peaches and nectarines are plentiful. Strawberries from the open ground are now beginning to come in. The supply from the continent of peas, potatoes, carrots, artichokes, endive, and lettuce, is still well kept up; and there have been some good French cherries in the market this week. Rhubarb is abundant. Young carrots and turnips fetch from 9d. to 1s. per bunch. Green peas are coming in, in very good condition, at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quart, shelled, and from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel sieve. Old potatoes are almost unsaleable. Mushrooms are scarce. Cui flowers consist of pelargoniums, fuchsias, roses, cyclamens, mignonette, cinerarias, tulips, and azaleas.

ENGLISH BUTTER, MONDAY, June 20.—A slow trade, at lower prices.

Dorset, fine weekly	80s. to 90s. per cwt.
Ditto middling	80s. to 84s. "
Devon	82s. to 84s. "
Fresh	9s. to 11s. 6d. per doz. lbs.

HAY, FRIDAY, June 18.—Smithfield: Supply moderate, and trade rather dull.—Cumberland: A full average supply, and a steady demand.—Whitechapel: Trade steady, at the quotations.

At per load of 36 trusses.			
Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.	
Meadow Hay	60s. to 86s.	60s. to 86s.	
Clover	80s. 110s.	80s. 108s.	80s. 110s.
Straw	27s. 34s.	28s. 36s.	27s. 35s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Monday, June 20.—

During the past week the supply has been much greater than the demand, and the weather warm. Old Potatoes are now a drug on the market. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents	per ton	60s. to 90s.
Lincolnshire ditto		50s. to 70s.
Scotch ditto		60s. to 80s.
Ditto reds		40s. to 50s.
French Whites		—s. to —s.
Rhenish ditto		40s. to 50s.

HOPS, BROMFORD, Monday, June 20.—Reports of increased fly are prevalent, and our market is very firmly supported at the recent improvement in value. The quantity on offer is very trifling; but adequate to the demand, which is only moderate.

Mid and East Kents	136s. to 160s.
Weald of Kents	130s. to 140s.
Sussex Pockets	115s. to 130s.

SEEDS.

In Seeds there was scarcely anything passing; indeed so little was done, that the transactions call for no particular remark.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per quarter), sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s.	
Linseed Cakes (per ton)	£28 to £29 10s.
Rapeseed (per last)	new £22 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £24
Ditto, Cake (per ton)	£4 10s. to £5
Cloverseed (per cwt.)	44s. to 64s.
Mustard (per bushel)	new white 7s. to 9s., brown 8s. to 11s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	old 9s. to 12s.
Canary (per quarter)	40s. to 42s.
Tares, Winter (nominal)	Spring (per bushel), 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Carraway (per cwt.)	new 46s. to 47s., fine 48s.
Turnip, white (per bushel)	Swede (nominal)
Trefol (per cwt.)	23s. to 28s.

FOREIGN SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	Baltic, 43s. to 46s.; Odessa 45s. to 49s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£7 10s. to £9 10s.
ape Cake (per ton)	£4 10s. to £5 0s.
empseed, small, (per qr.)	38s. to 42s., Do Dutch 40s. to 42s.
Tares (per qr.)	old, small 30s. to 36s., large 36s. to 42s.
Rye Grass (per qr.)	28s. to 35s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	12s. to 14s.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.)	46s. to 53s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.)	52s. to 68s.

OILS, MONDAY, June 20.—There has been rather more doing in common fish Oils, the value of which is well supported. Spermin is tolerably firm, at £90 to £91. Olive dull, and the turn lower. Cocoa-nut is firm. At public sale, 142 casks Sydney went at 36s. to 38s. 6d.; and 21 hhds. Cochiti, 38s. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed firm, at 28s. for immediate delivery. Rape dull, at the late decline.

Olive, Florence half-chests			
£ s. d.	to	£ s. d.	
Luca	6 10 0	7 0 0	
Gallipoli (252 gallons)	68 0 0	66 0 0	
Galish	64 0 0	66 0 0	
Linseed (cwt.)	1 8 0	0 0 0	
Rape, Pale	1 17 0	0 0 0	
Brown	1 15 0	0 0 0	
Cod (ton)	35 10 0	0 0 0	
Seal, Pale	33 0 0	0 0 0	
Ditto, Brown, Yellow, &c.	30 0 0	32 0 0	
Sperm	90 0 0	91 0 0	
Head Matter	92 0 0	0 0 0	
Whale, Greenland	34 0 0	35 0 0	
Southern	33 0 0	36 0 0	
Cocoanut (cwt.)	1 18 0	2 1 0	
Palm	1 14 6	1 16 0	

TALLOW, MONDAY, JUNE 20.—Since our last report only a moderate business has been transacted in this market, yet prices have been well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 48s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 48s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 8d. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock this day...	Casks. 23304	Casks. 24730	Casks. 27698	Casks. 40807	Casks. 24100
Price of Y. C.	38s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 0d.	37s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.	38s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.	47s. 6d. to 48s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1132	946	959	1637	1292
Do. from 1st June	2470	2484	2935	3524	3103
Arrived last week	1146	809	1912	2904	1601
Do. from 1st June	1301	2593	4100	3703	3894
Price of Town...	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	49s. 3d.

BRITISH WOOL.

LONDON, JUNE 18.—The approach of the new clip reminds us of the termination of our commercial year, and the commencement of another. The past has been one of prosperity. The farmer has received a fair price for his wool, and the dealers and manufacturers have been remunerated. With respect to the future, moderation is recommended to the farmers in their demands; but, at the same time, they are advised to act on the same principle in the state of their wool as their corn. In the latter they are regulated by the demand; in the former by custom, and generally force a year's clip on the trade at some given period, whether the quantity be required or not—a childish custom, to say the least of it. The prospects of trade generally are favourable; but at the present moment disturbed by the vagaries of a certain northern power. Peace, however, it is generally thought, will be preserved. The political atmosphere being changed, the commercial will soon recover its former brilliancy. Down ewes, 15d. to 16d.; wethers, 16d.; Leicester wethers, 15d. to 15½d.; Down tegs, 15d. to 15½d.; half-bred hogs, do., 15½d.; Leicester hogs, 16d. to 17d. per lb. The splendid flocks of Saxons and Wiltshire are said to be worth considerably more.

CURRENT PRICES.

	s. d.	to	s. d.
South Down Hoggies	1 4	to	1 6
Half-bred ditto	1 3	to	1 5
Ewes, clothing	1 2	to	1 3
Kent fleeces	1 1	to	1 3
Combining skins	1 1	to	1 4
Flannel wool	1 0	to	1 4
Blanket wool	0 8	to	1 0
Leicester fleeces	1 2	to	1 3

FOREIGN, CITY, JUNE 20.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 19,936 bales, of which 3,810 bales were from Port Phillip, 1,261 from Port Fairy, 1,354 from Van Diemen's Land, 3,971 from Sydney, 2,120 from the Cape of Good Hope, 436 from Auckland, 914 from Bombay, and the rest from Belgium, Germany, &c. The market is steady for all sorts.

LONDON, JUNE 17.—The foreign intelligence of the past week in regard to Turkish affairs having been again of an unsatisfactory character, transactions in this market have been rather less freely entered into in consequence. Prices, however, have undergone no change.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.—Scotch.—There is still a little doing in Laid Highland Wool at our quotations, but the stocks of this article cannot now exceed a couple of hundred bags. White Highland none. Cheviots and crossed are light in stocks and remain at full rates.

	s. d.	to	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	13 0	to	14 0
White Highland do.	16 0	to	17 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	16 0	to	17 6
Do., washed	17 0	to	18 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	18 6	to	20 0
Do., washed	20 0	to	22 0
White Cheviot do.	28 0	to	30 0

FOREIGN.—The political and unsettled state of matters between Turkey and Russia has rather prevented the usual healthy demand this week. Imports for the week, 2, 95; previously this year, 37,539 bales.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 21.—The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, and consist of about 100 Perna and Maranham, at 6½d. to 7d.; 50 Bahia, at 6½d. to 7d.; 100 Egyptian, at 7d. to 7½d.; and 60 Surat, at 3½d. to 4d.; the rest American. The market closes tamely but firmly. There is no change in prices.

MANCHESTER, JUNE 21.—Exporters continue to operate very cautiously, and cotton yarns and cloths, such as are usually taken by the foreign trade, move off slowly. The India advices by the overland mail, now to hand, are considered discouraging, from the giving way of prices in the Eastern markets, though stocks had been a good deal cleared off. Here, however, producers are unwilling to make any change, and the fabrics of good quality are almost unsaleable, but light low madapolams, and light low shirtings are in better demand, though a limited business only has been effected in them this morning. The home trade is brisker, especially in the fabrics required by printers, and in this trade we constantly hear of buyers who have a difficulty in suiting themselves with the goods they require, without consenting to wait a considerable time for deliveries. In yarns, the general report is one of flatness, without change of prices; but there are exceptional cases, in which houses report a very fair amount of orders. Warps have in some cases been bought easier, but prices are generally very firm. The turn-out at Stockport continues, and there is no prospect of a settlement at present. At Glossop, the hands have been successful in reducing the hours of labour, but a strike regarding prices is considered likely.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady to-day. 4,500 bags Mauritius sold freely in public sale at the full prices of Friday last—31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. 1,000 bags of Bengal (Benares) sold at 6d. advance—35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. 800 hhd. of West India sold, including about 200 hhd. Barbadoes, in public sale at last week's currency; Barbadoes sold at 33s. to 38s. 6d. The refined market is dull, at last week's prices; grocery lumps, 45s. 6d. to 48s.

COFFEE.—One hundred casks of plantation Ceylon sold in public sale at previous rates—52s. to 57s. 120 bags native Ceylon sold at 46s. 6d.; present quotation, 46s. 6d. to 47s.

TEA.—The large public sales, consisting of 18,000 packages, chiefly green, went off heavily; 2,500 sold at previous rates. Holders held for high prices, and bought in the remainder.

SALTPEPER.—700 bags refraction; 6 sold in public sale at 27s. to 27s. 6d., in equal portions; which were previous rates.

TALLOW.—The market is firm, and quoted at 47s. 9d.—buyers.

COTTON.—About 200 bales sold at previous rates.

INDIGO.—1,000 chests are now declared for the next quarterly sale.

Advertisements.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.

Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S. &c., &c.

The higher Mathematical Classes receive

the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the

REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of

Statistics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory

either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the

town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient

distance from sea-bathing.

THE CHOICEST WINES AT IMPORT PRICE.

FULL MEASURE AND NO MISTAKE.

JOHN WHITE, 34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.—Sherry, soft and nutty, 36s.; light Dinner ditto, 26s.; Port, 32s. to 40s., in brilliant condition; Champagne, 42s. per doz. case. SOLE CONSIGNEE of the PUREST CLARET in the London market, 26s. per doz. case; Dinner Claret, 26s. Delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash.

Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines, which can also be had at per gallon.

THE TEA DUTY is NOW REDUCED,

and we are enabled to sell—

Prime Congou Tea, at	3s. 0d. per lb.
The Best Congou Tea, at	3s. 4d. "
Rich Rare Souchong Tea, at	3s. 8d. "
Good Green Tea, at	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. "
Prime Green Tea, at	4s. 0d. "
Delicious Green Tea, at	5s. 0d. "

We strongly recommend our friends to buy Tea at our present prices, as Teas are getting dearer. Those who purchase now will save money.

THE BEST PLANTATION COFFEE is now 1s. per lb.; the BEST MOCHA, 1s. 4d.

Teas, Coffees, and all other goods, sent carriage free, by our own vans and carts, if within eight miles; and TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES sent carriage free to any part of England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards, by

PHILLIPS and Company, Tea and Colonial Merchants,

No. 8, King William-street, City, London.

DR. KING'S SARSAPARILLA COCOA.

TO those under a course of Sarsaparilla this COCOA will be found an excellent beverage, instead of tea or coffee (which decidedly excite the nervous system, and prevent medicine, particularly Sarsaparilla, from having its desired effect). Invalids with weak stomachs will receive more benefit from this pure Cocoa than any preparation, being made with true Cocoa Nibs, combined with pure Sarsaparilla, and rendered more palatable.

In Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., or 3 lbs. for 4s.

To prevent fraud, HENRY HIDES has caused his name to be put upon each packet, and without which none is genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and by the Proprietor, at his LABORATORY, 10, HUNGERFORD-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

—Parisian Millinery Depot.—To Cash Purchasers, who are anxious to combine the newest and most becoming fashions with the strictest economy.—We are now SELLING the most fashionable and becoming BONNETS that can be procured, in rich French satin or glazed silk, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; mourning bonnets, of best patent crape, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; widows', with veil, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Dunstable whole straw, new shape, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.; fine Lutons, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.; fine rice straws, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; fine Tuscan bonnets, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; rich fancy Tuscan, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Paris-made Leghorns, 15s. 6d. to 25s.; white chip, for brides, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; children's Leghorn hats, new shapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.; sun shade flaps, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; pretty morning caps, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; dress caps, head dresses, &c., 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—At Cranbourn House, 39, Cranbourn-street, or at Economy House, 48, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLKEY and CO. Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH!!

POULTON'S AROMATIC TOOTH

PASTE has in a few years attained to the highest point of public estimation, in cleansing and beautifying the Teeth, and for the cure and prevention of Toothache. It is used and much recommended by the Medical Profession, and its effects are declared by all to be next to miraculous. It effectually removes Tartar from the Teeth, and while restoring them to their pristine lustre, relieves Toothache, arrests decay, and strengthens the Gums, whilst it is most simple and innocuous in its composition. Prepared only by S. Poulton, Chemist, 2, London-street, Reading, and sold in pots, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each, by all Vendors of Patent Medicines.

N.B. S. Poulton particularly recommends his new-shaped Toothbrush, which will be found of the best material and most convenient form ever used. Price 1s. each, or Three for 2s. 6d., warranted.

POULTON'S VEGETABLE CREAM or ODORIFEROUS POMADE, as used at BUCKINGHAM PALACE and OSBORNE HOUSE, is strongly recommended as the most elegant preparation for promoting the growth of the human hair, giving it a beautiful and glossy appearance, keeping it in strong curl in damp or warm weather, and entirely removing or preventing scurf. Sold in bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

Also, in Packets, 6d. each, Poulton's celebrated FUMIGATING or PASTILLE PAPER.

To be obtained through any of the usual Wholesale Houses.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BED-

STEADS in the Kingdom is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has added to his show-rooms two very large ones, which are devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses. Many of these are quite new, and all are marked in plain figures at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in this country. Common Iron Bedsteads, from 16s. 3d.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 14s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 19s. 9d.; and Cots, from 21s. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £3 15s. to £31.

NEW FOLDING CHAIR BEDSTEAD.

—WILLIAM S. BURTON has pleasure in offering an entirely new and very ingenious WROUGHT-IRON CHAIR BEDSTEAD, which, from its being extremely light, durable, and portable (measuring, when folded, 2 feet 11 inches by 2 feet, by 8 inches deep), and easily and instantaneously convertible from a chair to a bedstead, or vice versa, presents to

MILITARY OFFICERS & PARTIES TRAVELLING

an amount of comfort and elegance long desiderated, but hitherto unattainable. Price, £2 2s.; complete, with best hair mattress and stuffed arms, £3 12s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated, and Japan Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 & 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 2 & 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE

MATTRESSES are equal to horse hair, and only half the price. Attention is respectfully invited to the following testimonial from the "Jurors' Reports," Great Exhibition, page 601:—

"The use of TRELOAR'S Cocoa-nut Fibre for bedding presents many advantages—it never becomes knotty or hard, it does not harbour vermin, and is not affected by variation of climate; it is, moreover, recommended by the great cheapness at which it is produced."

Prize Medal awarded to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

RUPTURES.

THE MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER

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TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

EVANGELIZATION in IRELAND for
 1853. Plan proposed by Dr. Steane (one of the Honorary
 Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance), and embodied in a paper
 entitled, "Evangelization in Ireland in 1853," for sending 100
 Evangelical Ministers of various religious denominations into
 Ireland during the ensuing summer; it being arranged that they
 shall proceed two and two into certain districts, comprised within
 two, or, at most, three counties of one province, and be engaged
 in preaching the Gospel in the open air, or in any available build-
 ing, whereover an opening may present itself.

Of the whole number of 100 ministers to be employed, the
 Scottish Committee have undertaken to furnish 40, and in like
 manner a proportionate amount of the whole sum to be raised
 will be provided by them.

Meetings for carrying the foregoing plan into effect having been
 held in the metropolis, at which the following gentlemen (who
 have since formed themselves into a committee), with others,
 were present, it was resolved, "That this meeting, having con-
 sidered a paper entitled 'Evangelization in Ireland,' cordially
 approve of the plan therein developed; and having no
 other object in view than simply to make known, by means of
 preaching, the great fundamental truths of the Gospel, in the
 spirit of Christian love, are desirous to act in cordial harmony
 with all Evangelical labourers now in the field; it being clearly
 understood that they do not contemplate the formation of a per-
 manent society, or any interference with the existing Evangelical
 agency now in operation in Ireland with such an evident blessing
 from God."

The London Committee, while expressing their grateful acknow-
 ledgments for the liberal contributions which have already reached
 them, confidently make this appeal to the friends of Christian
 missions, and to those especially who seek the spiritual welfare of
 Ireland; and simply remind them that the undertaking is a large
 and most important one, loudly demanded, and calculated,
 through God's blessing, to produce the greatest and most benefi-
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